

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1931

No. 13

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SANFORIZING and TEXTILE

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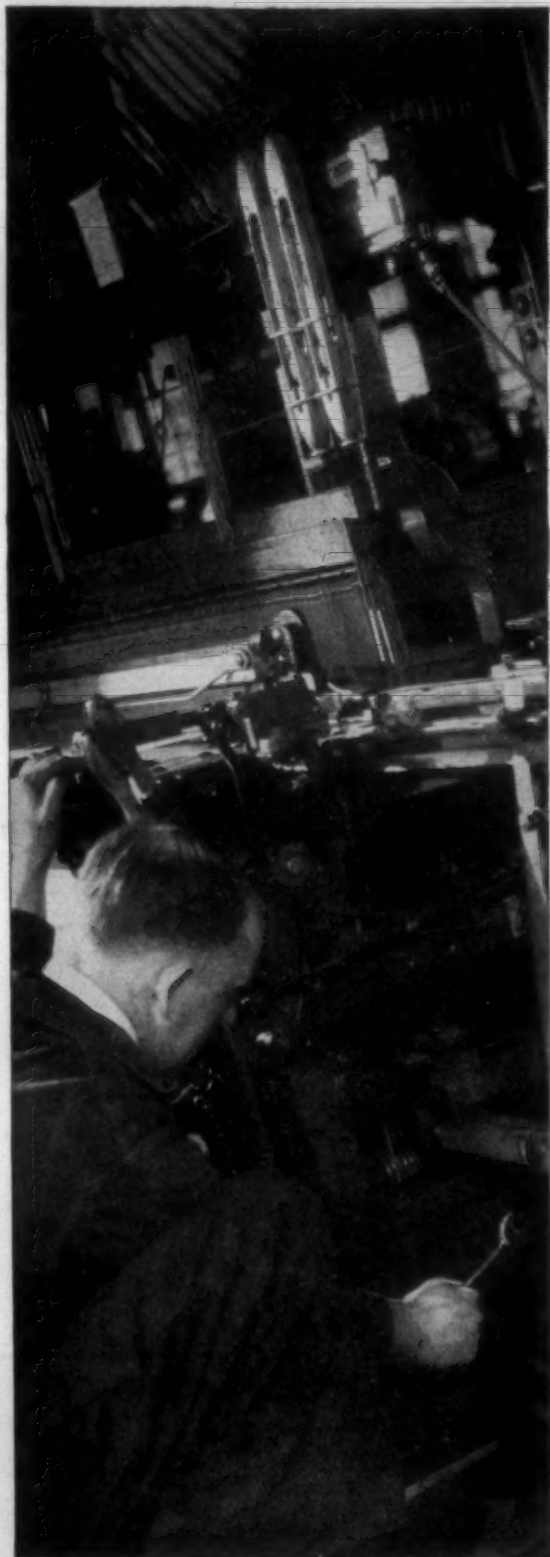
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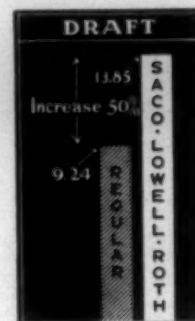
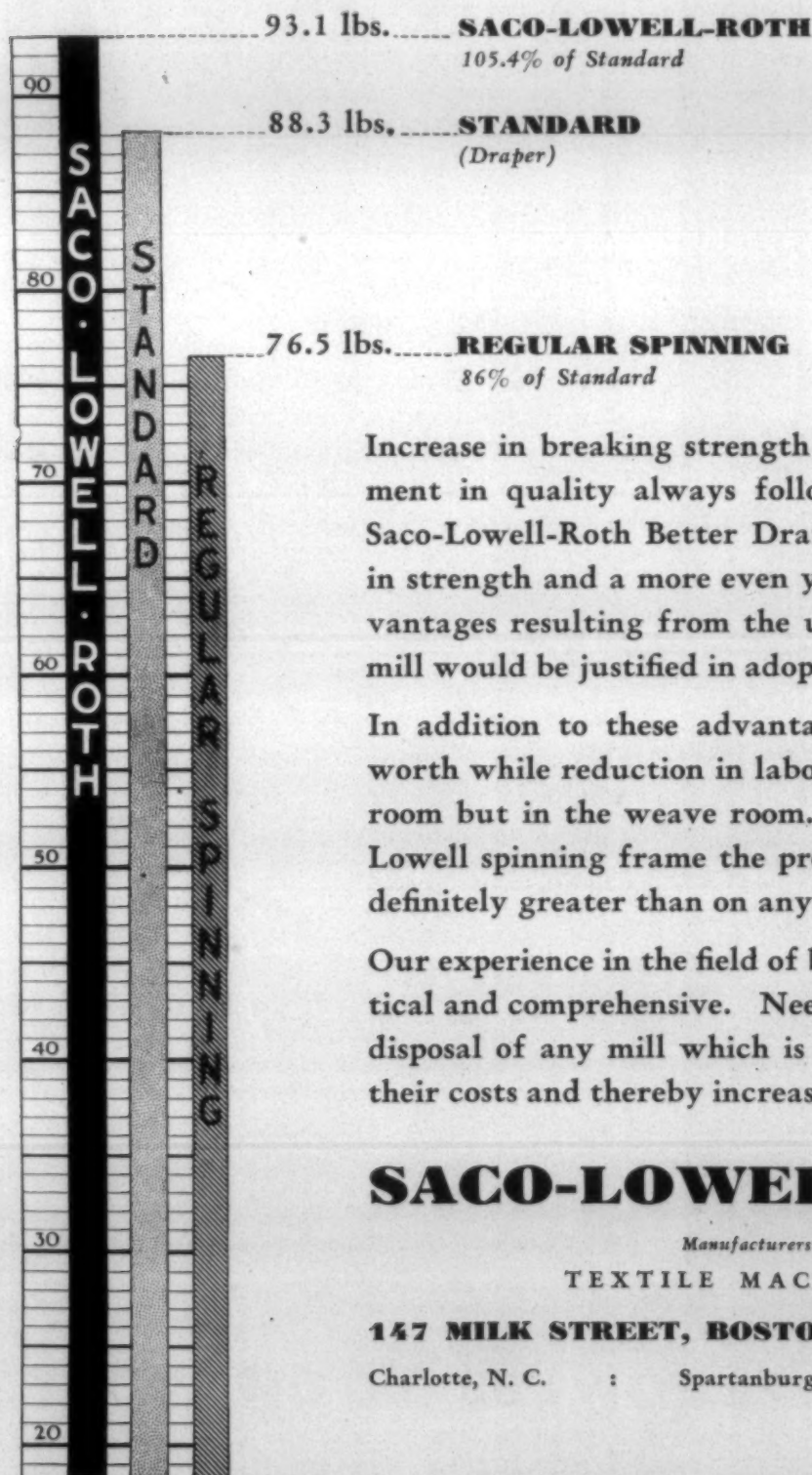
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Spinners' Meeting At Spartanburg

The Fall Meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at the Franklin Hotel, Spartanburg, S. C., on November 20, proved 'unusually interesting and instructive. A large number of men took part in the discussion and a great deal of worth while information was brought out.

T. W. Mullen, president of the Association, Marshall Dilling, executive secretary, and Walter C. Taylor, secretary, made brief talks during the session.

L. P. Duncan, South Carolina Chairman of the Division, who recently suffered severe injuries in an automobile wreck, was unable to attend and in his absence the discussion was led by F. D. Lockman, assisted by J. C. Cobb. The technical discussion follows:

Chairman: The first question is:

"What is the minimum size mill that can profitably make the investment of Barber-Colman high speed Spooling and Warping?"

Marshall Dilling: I believe a mill that has production that would give the spooler 50 per cent of its capacity, would probably be safe in making the investment of an automatic spooler. I have one of those machines. I don't use it on the single yarn. I use it on the two-ply yarn. But my experience is, that if you can keep the machine going 50 per cent of the time, that it's probably a good investment, and anything above that I believe would be a profitable investment. Now there may be other types of high speed spooling or warping that may work the same way. But in speaking especially of the automatic spooler, my opinion is that 50 per cent would be profitable.

John S. Lockman, Lockhart, S. C.: It depends quite a bit on the length of traverse and length of bobbin, and all that. With a 5½ traverse on 30's yarns, I figure that one spooler spindle will take care of 1½ ounces per bobbin, and at that rate 120 unit spooler would take care of 10,980 spinning spindles. That is the kind I have and that is the only kind that I know anything about at high speed. And I just figured out a little bit here about what it will do on the 5½-inch warp traverse. One spooler spindle will deliver about 17 pounds of yarn with 1½ ounces per bobbin, or 91½ spinning spindles. Or 120 spooler spindles will deliver 2,040 pounds per day, or 10,980 spinning spindles. So a man could get a smaller spooler and take care of his smaller mill with five thousand spindles, I think, very profitably.

Mr. Hammond: We have high speed Barber-Colman spooling and warping and it is the only one I know anything about. We have 23,000 spindles and our production runs around 50,000 to 51,000 pounds per week. After a six months test we installed this machine. After

it ran about three months we averaged in gain in production of 16.8 per cent of the spinning room, and then we had floor space gained, we erected seven more spinning frames in this space, and of course we cut out a number of operators and cut the cost considerably. We had less breakage, and on that spooler, out of the last 93 warps I ran we made an average of 34,000 yards and averaged 6.42 stops per beam. It has always been impossible to get anything like that on the old type spooler and we averaged about 40 to 52 stops to 21,000 yards.

Member: What is considered good cost per pound on 30's yarn with an automatic spooler?

Chairman: The answers were .30, .35, .28 cents per pound.

Member: Here is one that has 22, but he won't say so.

Chairman: What is the finest yarn number being run on this high speed spooling and warping; is anybody running finer than 30's?

Member: We are running 60's and have been doing it for two or three years. We have relatively more stops on the warper than we would have on 30's yarn, but it is running proportionately better than with the old type spooler and warper.

Chairman: That sounds like pretty good running work to me.

Mr. Williamson: I know that to be a fact. That is on, I think, it's about 50's to 60's yarn, I don't remember just which.

BORROWING MONEY FOR NEW EQUIPMENT

Chairman: The next question is:

"If a mill does not have the surplus money to buy this equipment, will it pay them to borrow the money and make the investment? It would seem that this is a question which should be presented to mill presidents and treasurers. However, we believe that many overseers and superintendents have ideas on this subject that will be valuable to the presidents and treasurers in making purchases."

John S. Lockman: I think that as long as a mill can make 50 per cent why it would be a profitable paying business and from what I can learn practically every mill that puts in automatic spoolers have reduced their cost around 50 per cent, some more. And even if they can borrow the money at 4, 5 or 6 per cent, and then make 50 per cent on the deal, it looks like it ought to be profitable to me and the best of business.

J. C. Cobb: Mr. Lockman, I can read the answer here that one mill sent in, if you want it, on that question.

Chairman: Yes, sir, let's have it.

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Cotton and the Manufacturers

BY ELMA S. MOULTON

Domestic Regional Division, United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

SOMETIMES cotton is just cotton, but other times it is a composite of many different cottons. When we are estimating the size of the coming crop, or comparing total domestic consumption with exports, we say simply 16,000,000 bales, or \$5,000,000 bales, or whatever the figure may be. It is all just bales of cotton, counted without regard to type or staple or grade. But when we speak as manufacturers, requiring even running lots of cotton of a particular staple and grade, "just any" cotton will not do.

The layman does not realize that a wide variety of types and grades of cotton are produced each year by American growers. The great bulk of the American crop may be divided into two major types, (1) upland long-staple, produced largely in the delta lands of Mississippi and Arkansas, the Pecos and Red River valleys of Texas, California and South Carolina, and (2) upland short-staple, constituting over 90 per cent of the total United States crop. However, the fibers of this upland short-staple cotton may range in length all the way $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, so it is not sufficient to know simply that cotton belongs to this type.

COTTON PRODUCTION DISTRICTS OUTLINED

A recent study made by the United States Department of Commerce of the cotton industry of the Gulf Southwest, which is defined as including Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Western Tennessee and Texas, delineates cotton production districts for that area, and describes the general type of cotton produced in each district. In Texas district 1, for example, cotton is produced under irrigation in the Rio Grande project. This cotton, which is almost entirely medium-boll Acala cotton, is of the long-staple upland type and usually brings a premium because of its fine staple. In Texas district 2, the High Plains, the cotton is of the upland-short-staple type, and Mebane, Half and Half, Kasch, Acala, and Rowden are the chief varieties represented. Mebane, Kasch and Rowden are of the big-boll, medium-staple Triumph type; Half and Half is of the round-boll, short-staple Cook type; and Acala, as noted above, of the medium-boll, long-staple intermediate type. In Texas district 3, the Red Plains, Mebane, Kasch, Rowden and Half and Half are the chief varieties of cotton produced. In district 4, Fort Worth Prairies, the major varieties of cotton grown are the same as those for district 3. In the Black Belt of district 5 the cotton is of good medium staple, ranging in length from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. And so on with the rest of the districts and States.

In Arkansas district 1, for further illustration, the cotton is generally of short rather than medium staple, but in Arkansas district 2, which includes the delta section, the cotton is known as "good cotton" and is generally classed as long-staple. In Mississippi district 1 we again find this famous long-staple upland. Of Mississippi's total 1928 crop, 40.8 per cent was over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in staple length.

STATISTICS OF COTTON PRODUCTION

Such data in regard to the types of cotton produced in different sections add value to the statistics of the cotton production of the Gulf Southwest, on a county basis. The statistics presented in the above mentioned Department of Commerce bulletin cover a period of six years, and the counties are arranged according to the districts described above.

From these statistics we can tell, for example, that the annual cotton production of the Texas Black Belt averaged 1,387,839 bales during the seasons 1923-24 to 1927-28. During this same period the production of Texas district 7, southwest coastal prairie, which includes the Corpus Christia area, averaged 220,056 bales. The next year it was higher than the average with 259,148 bales, and during 1929-30 it was still higher with 283,489 bales. In the delta section of Mississippi we also find the production of the last two years higher than the previous five-year average. In this section the average production was 695,246 bales; the 1928-29 figure was 779,340 bales, and the 1929-30, 1,010,531 bales. And so throughout all the area.

In the promotion of the program for the use of cotton bagging for American cotton these statistics of county production would be found very useful. From them one could estimate very closely the bagging and tie requirements of any particular section.

Additional light is thrown on this subject by data showing the number of active and idle gins in each county of the Gulf Southwest, for two different years. These figures not only show the number of gins operating during a recent year, but by comparison with the earlier year, show in what sections the ginning industry is growing. In the Texas High Plains there were 275 cotton gins in 1928 as compared with 117 in 1923; in the Red Plains section there were 407 gins in 1928 as compared with 342 in 1923. In the Texas Black Belt, on the other hand there were 33 fewer gins in 1928 than in 1923. This decrease was probably due to the consolidation of gins and the substitution of larger, more efficient units for older smaller ones. On the average, the gins in the newer cotton growing areas are probably larger than those in the older sections. We know, certainly, that the average number of bales ginned per active establishment is higher in Texas and Oklahoma than the United States average.

RAILROAD RATES AND SERVICES FOR COTTON

The task of moving the cotton crop from the producing farmers to the consuming mills is a gigantic one, calling into play all the transportation facilities of the cotton-growing area. The journey of a bale of cotton to its final destination at a cotton mill may start with the humble mule-drawn wagon and may end in an airplane, but the great brunt of the burden of the domestic movement is borne by the railroads.

The railroad rate structure applying to a commodity is interesting in itself, and a knowledge of its general features is essential to an understanding of the problems of marketing that commodity.

As the cotton rate structure has recently undergone a change, it is thought fitting to describe it briefly at this point.

Practically all cotton rates apply on "any quantity," as distinguished from "car lot" or "less than car lot," though under long established custom they have been made on entirely different bases in the territories east and west of the Mississippi River.

In the section east of the river a mileage scale is generally the underlying basis of the rates applicable on cotton, in bales, compressed or uncompressed (an exception is noted in the Mississippi Valley rates). Most of these rates include the carrier privilege, which means that if cotton is delivered to the carrier uncompressed, the

carrier has the privilege of having it compressed, either at origin or in transit, or carrying it flat. The charge for such compressing is paid by the carrier. This privilege generally applies only when the rate is 58 cents per 100 pounds or more. In a few instances it is provided that where cotton is delivered to the carrier compressed, the carrier-privilege rate is abated by the amount of the compress charge, or by such portion of it as will leave the carrier a certain net amount.

An exception to the mileage basis is noted in the section known for rate purposes as the "Mississippi Valley," which embraces the territory lying generally between the Mississippi River and a line from Mobile through Jackson, Tennessee to Paducah, Kentucky. Here the system of rates formerly in operation included the carrier privilege but was based on a grouping of points of origin rather than on a distance scale.

In July, 1930, the Interstate Commerce Commission handed down its decision in the investigation of the rate structure for cotton, under the Hoch-Smith Resolution. Under this decision the rates from this Mississippi Valley territory are based on distance scales, which are designed to be roughly on the same level as the southeastern scale. The group adjustments may be maintained, provided the rates applied are substantially the average of the rates under the scales prescribed from all points in each origin group to all points in each destination group. The carrier privilege is retained.

In the region west of the Mississippi cotton rates have been made generally on a group instead of a mileage basis, under what has been termed the three-plane system. One plane, or level, of rates applied on cotton delivered to the carrier flat, with the instruction that it be compressed in transit. A second level of rates, lower by the amount of the compress charge than the compressed-in-transit rate, applied on cotton delivered to the carrier compressed. The third level in this three-plane system was somewhat higher than the compressed-in-transit rate and applied on cotton to be moved to destination uncompressed. The compressed-in-transit rates have been the most important, moving the bulk of the traffic.

The Interstate Commerce Commission decision referred to above provides that the rates from this territory shall be based on distance scales, though compression and transit arrangements substantially identical with those under the old system shall obtain. On cotton originating in this territory outside a radius of 200 miles from Houston and destined to Houston, Galveston and Texas City (which for rate purposes are treated as one port), specific groups and group rates are prescribed.

These new rates went into effect June 15, 1931. Under this decision the rates east and west of the Mississippi are both based primarily on distance, but the difference in the matter of compression which formerly existed still prevails.

Because of the nature of cotton itself and the methods of distributing it that have developed through the years, there has been evolved a system of special services adapted to the needs of cotton transportation.

Probably the most important of these is the comprehensive scheme of transit privileges, under which practically all cotton is stopped at concentration points, where it is sorted and assembled into even-running lots and reforwarded on the basis of the through rate from point of origin to destination. Cotton is usually compressed at the first compress point it touches, which may or may not be a concentration point also. If the cotton is not concentrated at the compress point, the compression is usually performed promptly and the cotton is moved on in car lots to the concentration or destination point. In

the concentration of cotton the railroads render services similar to those afforded other traffic accorded transit. Inbound shipments are switched to the compress or warehouse, notice of arrival is given, and the inbound local freight charges are collected. When the cotton is moved out to final destination the outbound rates are collected. Subsequently, however, the total charges are adjusted to the basis of the through rate from point of origin to destination, plus other charges, such as those for out-of-line or back-haul services.

The substitution of cotton at concentration points is inherent in the present system of distribution, which requires that cotton be assembled in even-running lots as to staple and grade. The general restriction is imposed permitting only the substitution of rail-borne cotton for rail-borne cotton, except that in the Mississippi Valley local or "wagon" cotton may be substituted for rail cotton. The significance of this substitution privilege is far-reaching and renders practically impossible the task of tracing with absolute accuracy the movement of cotton from producers to consumers.

DIRECTION OF COTTON MOVEMENT

While, as stated just above, we cannot trace exactly the movement of the cotton crop, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture made a very careful estimate of the movement of two crops which is published for the first time in the above mentioned Department of Commerce study. These figures show for each producing State the shipments of cotton to Gulf ports, to South Atlantic ports, to Northern destinations by overland routes, and lastly, to Southern mills by overland routes. Then each of these divisions except the last is further broken down by individual ports and groups of States. For each port, the disposition of the total receipts is shown, e.g., exports, coastwise shipments, additions to local stocks, etc.

Studying these figures we learn that in 1924-25 the larger part of Arkansas' crop was shipped overland to Northern destinations, chiefly New England; the Gulf ports ranked second, with New Orleans leading; a much smaller amount went to Southern mills and South Atlantic ports. During 1925-26, on the other hand, the shipments to Southern mills were larger than any other group, followed by Northern destinations by overland routes and Gulf ports.

In Louisiana, as would be expected, the shipments to Gulf ports were much larger than those to any other group of destinations. New Orleans of course handled the bulk of this movement.

By far the greater part of Texas cotton moves to the Gulf ports, chiefly Houston and Galveston, for reshipment, chiefly export.

In the Southeastern States, on the other hand, we find quite a different direction of movement. In South Carolina, for example, the largest part of the movement is overland to Southern mills, with South Atlantic ports for reshipment coming second. Of these port shipments the larger part naturally went to Charleston, with Savannah second.

While varying conditions affecting the consuming centers from year to year may alter somewhat the ordinarily dominant direction of the movement from any State, these estimates are nevertheless very valuable in themselves and in pointing the way for further study along these lines.

FARM INCOME FROM LINT COTTON

In discussing the cotton situation it is very easy to think of the cotton farmers only as producers, passing over the fact that they represent a large body of consum-

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Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 5)

Mr. Cobb: It says, "Assuming that the mill's credit is good, and the money can be borrowed at 6 per cent, I should answer yes. At the present time it is very difficult for mills to borrow money. There doubtless are many cases where, however attractive the return on the investment may look, the mill could not raise the money to make the purchase. The actual percentage of return on investment varies widely. Where this return figures out around 10 per cent I seriously doubt that the mill could afford to, or ought to, borrow the money to make the purchase, if the return of 10 per cent on the investment shown by the saving in the spooling and warping payroll was all that could be hoped for from the use of the spooling and warping machinery. There are many mills, however, where the return on the investment figured on labor saving alone, is quite high enough to justify the purchase. Here again there is a question as to what benefits are going to be reckoned in figuring the return on the investment. We are convinced that in probably the majority of cases the gain the mill would make from improvement in the weaving would be greater than that realized from a reduction in the spooling and warping payroll."

It looks like a good question there would be, as to whether we do, or just how much we would reduce the cost to the weave room and reduce the cost in the spool room.

Marshall Dilling: It may not be a question of 50 per cent saving in your labor cost, but what would that amount to and what would that pay on the investment. You may have 50 per cent saving in the labor cost, and I think a good many can have that with the automatic high speed warping, but would that pay enough on the investment involved to justify the mill in making an expenditure?

Mr. Lockman's statement there of 50 per cent saving may be all right and I think most of them will get that, but that may not be 50 per cent on the investment as it does on that. But there are other things to be considered, too, as well as saving of money, as the saving of floor space, as Mr. Hammond mentioned there, and in the better running work and increased production in the weaving.

But it looks like if a mill could borrow money at 6 per cent that it would be a 10 per cent saving or 10 per cent interest on the investment, and that it would be a good business proposition. But we have lots to be considered. A mill can't borrow money every time it wants to, somebody else has something to say about that. But if it pays as much as 10 per cent on the investment and if it will take care of the depreciation, in my opinion it is a good investment.

Mr. Cobb: Maybe we could get some of the men who have around 1,500 or 2,000 looms to tell us approximately what saving they made in the weaving?

Chairman: Before you put in the high speed spooling and warping how many ends were down per hour or per ten hours or some period per loom, and after you put in the high speed spooling and warping what was the difference in ends down per loom per hour or per ten hours? We would like to have that comparison.

Mr. Hammond: I brought mine from .72 to .56 per hour, that is the average stop, .72 to .56.

Mr. Hightower: I think when it comes to buying Barber-Colman equipment you have to think in terms of quality. I think if you are looking for a better piece of

goods, with less loom stoppage, you better consider that as you go along comparing it with the old equipment.

Chairman: You think, Mr. Hightower, that you get better quality and less loom stoppage with the high speed than you do with the old?

Mr. Hightower: Yes, sir.

Chairman: I am willing to pass that question on, if the rest are.

IMPROVEMENT IN WEAVE ROOM

Chairman: The next question is:

If a mill is using hand knotters, which tie a weaver's knot, what benefit, if any, would the mill derive in the weaving department by installing Barber-Colman high speed spooling and warping, or any other make of high speed spooling and warping?

Mr. Lockman: It seems that that question does away altogether with the knot part of it, because you have the same knotter in the high speed warper, I suppose, that you would have in the hand knotter; but you do gain, I think, by the frictionless running of the yarn. You get the yarn off without taking so much of the draw out of it, or less stretch, as you call it, and the slasher being the same I think it says, the slasher remaining as it was you will have more elasticity in your yarn when it goes to the slasher from the high speed warper and spooler than you would from any old make of warper that you have had any dealings with. And then the benefit that you would gain in your weaving, I would consider that it would be worth the change for that.

Mr. Connor: We are weaving pongees, voiles, and ten-yard longs. We are weaving 98 per cent production in 55 hours. And if a high speed spooling and warper would increase your weaving I think it would be a safe investment.

Mr. Cobb: I can read this answer here, if you would like it. It says, "If a mill is using hand knotters that tie weaver's knots, and if the spoolers and warpers, whatever the make or kind, are in good mechanical condition, and properly adjusted, then by the use of Barber-Colman automatic spoolers, the mill would realize in the weaving department the benefits which would naturally follow the elimination of those faults and troubles which are inherent in a hand operated yarn winding job. However good the mechanical equipment may be—hand knotters, spoolers and warpers—there are certain faults that are bound to be present as a result of what has been called the human factor. It is possible of course, for hand work to be well nigh perfect, but to obtain this near perfection in a spooling and warping job, the cost of supervision would make it prohibitive. If, with an automatic spooler, the job can be well done; that is, if the machine can be made to do the work correctly, then with a reasonable amount of supervision, the quality of the work can be maintained over long periods of time with a nearer approach to perfection than can be done with a manually operated job. If the machine is given a reasonable amount of care and attention, it will not, through carelessness, or indifference, or fatigue, or ill-health, or other causes which affect hand workers, tie a lot of slip knots, or let a lot of kinks go in, or put a lot of lint on the yarn, or let an unusually large number of free ends or wild yarn wind in. It is recognized that certain faults and errors that necessarily accompany hand work in spooling, are responsible for a large number of loom stops. The Barber-Colman automatic spooler may not eliminate all of these, but it will eliminate a large per cent of them. As the elimination of these human faults is made by the automatic tieup,

it is through the Barber-Colman automatic spooler that this improvement can be realized."

Chairman: The next question follows:

ELASTICITY AND BREAKING STRENGTH

It is claimed by certain high speed spooling and warping manufacturers and high speed winding and warping manufacturers, that by the installation of their system, more elasticity is retained in the yarn. (a) In a mill where the slashing process is taking the minimum stretch out of the yarn, how would the installation of high speed spooling and warping improve the weaving condition in the mill (except weaver's knot) if no change were made in the slashing process? (b) What is the relationship between breaking strength and elasticity? (c) Will there be more elasticity in the yarn spun on broad gauge spinning where separators are not used, or on narrow gauge where separators are needed? If there is a difference, will that difference justify the investment of broad gauge spinning?

Member: In the first part of that question if the installation of high speed spooling and warping, if there would not be more elasticity retained in the yarn. I think everybody could answer "yes" to that.

Chairman: Now, what is the relationship between breaking strength and elasticity? That is something I think we ought to study just a little bit.

Mr. Cobb: I can give them what a man reports. He says, "I presume it is intended to ask for the relationship between breaking strength and elastic limit. It seems to me that cotton threads, when considering their elastic limit, are quite different than certain other materials, as for instance, rubber. A cotton thread can be subjected to an amount of stretch much less than its real elastic limit, and yet it will not return to its original length. I suppose that the elastic limit would represent the point to which a thread could be stretched without injuring it. The breaking strength of the thread, of course, is the point at which it begins to pull apart. Probably the absolute elastic limit as defined above, is not so very far from the breaking strength."

Mr. Dilling: We all realize that if the stretch is removed from the yarn, that it is much easier broken.

Chairman: Will somebody give us your experience with separators. Will there be more elasticity in the yarn spun on broad gauge spinning where separators are not used, or on narrow gauge where separators are needed? If there is a difference, will that difference justify the investment of broad gauge spinning?

Mr. Mullen: I have never made a test on elasticity of yarn much but just theoretically looking at it, broad gauge spinning should make more elasticity in the yarn. I feel sure that the elasticity would be much better than against separators.

Mr. Lockman: I think it all depends altogether on how wide the gauge is going to be as to whether there will be any difference or not. If you get a wide gauge frame, unless you have it very wide, you have got to put a heavier traveler on that to hold it down to make it run. And I have got my doubts whether you would get any more elasticity in your yarn from a 4-inch gauge frame and a 3-inch gauge with a separator. You could take a wide gauge frame and cut your speed down and put on a real light traveler, and you might get a little more; but if you put up your speed around 130 or 140 on 300's yarn, with a 4-inch gauge frame and put the same speed with a 3-inch gauge with your separator, the right kind of a separator, I believe you would bet a better yarn with your separators than you would with your 4-inch frame under the same conditions.

Mr. Chandler: We have on our old spinning $2\frac{3}{4}$ gauge and $3\frac{1}{4}$ gauge, but we are using separators on both. I believe that if we had 4-inch gauge, possibly $3\frac{1}{2}$, we would not have to use the separators. There is no doubt in my mind but what we would get a stronger yarn, even where you have separators on both, with the wider gauge. And this may not be a fair comparison on account of the age of the frame, but we get on our frame of $3\frac{1}{4}$ -inch gauge about five pounds better breaking strength than where we have $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.

Mr. Jones: I think I can tell you of a little incident that happened in a mill which was not using separators on $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge spinning. They were not using any separators at all, spinning tire fabric yarns from 7's to 23's. And they put on separators on every frame in the mill, 514, still spinning tire fabric yarn.

I don't know just what the test on this tire fabric yarn was before we put on separators, but I do know it was up to the tire manufacturers' standard after we put it on, because they put on separators after I went there. Now, you understand, that in the tire fabric yarn there is no slasher there; its spun, twisted, in the right direction, its twisted, I believe the next process is twisted reversed, and then its twisted opposite from that to get the cable.

Mr. Lockman: I would like to ask this question: If anybody is running a narrow gauge frame, around two inch or three inch gauge; do you get a better speed with a 3-inch gauge frame, don't you find a difference in the weight of the yarn?

Mr. Connor: I will say we have $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch and we get eight turns per minute on the front row and on the $2\frac{5}{8}$ gauge we use separators on both.

Mr. Chandler: We get 15 turns with the $3\frac{1}{4}$ than on the $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.

Mr. Lockman: Is that with the same frame and all, spindle age and all?

Mr. Chandler: No, that may have something to do with it.

Mr. Collins: I haven't got the two kinds, I have only one frame and that is not enough to speak about.

WIDE GAUGE FRAMES

Mr. Dilling: I knew of a mill that discarded their old spinning because they had the money to put in the new, and the question was raised whether they would put in the wider gauge and fewer spindles or not put in the wider gauge and have the same number of spindles. This mill decided they would put in the same gauge. Now the question was discussed as to whether they made a mistake or not. I believe they did. If they did. If they had put in wider gauge, with fewer spindles, they would have been able to secure the same production or even better production and have been able to produce a better yarn at less cost with the fewer spindles than they would with the original larger number of spindles.

Member: We had $2\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge, of course old frame, and we put in the wider gauge of 3-inch, and we get more production on that than we did. We had 18,000 spindles and we have about 15,000 now.

Chairman: You get more production or equal?

Member: Well, equal production, less cost.

Chairman: I would just like to ask if you feel that you are getting better running work, too?

Member: Yes sir.

Member: What about your rings with this wider gauge?

Member: We put in larger rings.

Member: What ring were you running?

(Continued on Page 12)

Attendance at Spinners' Meeting

Among those who registered for the meeting of the Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association at Spartanburg last Friday were:

- Alford, N. H., Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Allen, L. D., Overseer Spinning, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Barker, J. M., Salesman, A. C. Lawrence Leather Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Barton, R. P., Overseer Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Batchelor, G. H., Salesman, Armstrong Cork, Greenville, S. C.
 Blackman, J. F., Supt., Pelzer Mfg. Co. No. 4, Pelter, S. C.
 Brigman, C. C., Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.
 Borden, S. J., Carder, Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga.
 Brown, R. C., Gen. Timekeeper, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Bray, J. T., Overseer Carding, Woodside, Greenville, S. C.
 Bradford, S. N., Overseer Spinning, Greer Mills, Greer, S. C.
 Burnett, B. B., Overseer, Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Calvert, J. H., Spinner, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Campbell, D. R., 2nd Hand, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Cothran, W. L., 2nd Hand, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Comer, W. H., Overseer Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
 Connelly, W. R., Overseer Carding and Spinning, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Crow, Smith, Supt., Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Crowell, F. B., E. H. Best Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Compton, R. J., Arkwright Mills, Overseer Spinning, Arkwright, S. C.
 Collins, T. C., Spinner, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Chandler, C. L., Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Clayton, L. H., Card Room, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Cowell, R., Greenville, S. C.
 Cobb, J. C., Overseer, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Dickson, H. D., Spinner, Ocoee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Dunson, Joe, Overseer, Phenix Mill Co., Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Edwards, E. W., Supt., Pelzer Mfg. Co., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Pelzer, S. C.
 Floyd, D. G., Overseer Carding, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
 Frye, G. V., Asst. Supt., Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.
 Greene, S. R., Overseer Carding, Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Garrett, T. W., Master Mechanic, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Gossett, F. A., Spinner, Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C.
 Garrison, A. F., Supt., Hartwell Mills No. 2, Toccoa, Ga.
 Hawkins, G. T., Carding and Spinning, Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C.
 Hardie, Newton G., Supt., Oconee Mills, Westminster, S. C.
 Hightower, T. A., Mgr., Kendall Mills, Edgefield, S. C.
 Hanes, A. S., Greenville, S. C.
 Hill, Andrews Loom Reed & Harness Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Hill, D. H., Associate Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Howard, Edwin, Greenville, S. C.
 Hallman, J. P., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Holland, H. R., Overseer, Caroleen Mills, Caroleen, N. C.
 Hill, H. F., Spinner, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Hammond, W. E., Supt., Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
 Hunt, R. B., Overseer, Woodruff Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
 Irwin, C. L., Salesman, Reeves Pulley Co.
 Jones, J. N., Gen. Overseer Carding and Spinning, Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Jackson, F. C. N., Salesman, Providence Drysalts Co., Greenville, S. C.
 King, Otto, Spinner, Hartwell Mill, Hartwell, Ga.
 Lever, C. L., Asst. Supt., Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Lever, J. J., Overseer, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.
 Lockman, John S., Overseer Spinning, Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C.
 Lindsay, R. E., Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.
 Maultsby, Ralph C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Marrell, J. A., Overseer Carding, Greer Mills, Greer, S. C.
 McSpodder, D. M., Reeves Pulley Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Mickey, R. H., Industrial Rep., The Alemite Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Mullen, T. W., Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
 Norman, W. P., Carder, Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Nichols, J. H., Overseer Spinning, Monarch Mills, Union, S. C.
 Ousley, M., U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Peeler, Fred, Overseer Spinning, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.
 Pressley, R. C., Overseer Spinning, Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Powell, C. M., Salesman, Whitin Machine Works, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pratt, Otto, Sales Engineer, National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Quick, B. L., Overseer Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Rogers, H. O., Supt., Hartwell Mills, Hartwell, Ga.
 Ritch, L. S., Overseer Spinning, Shelby Cotton Mills, Shelby, N. C.
 Rhymmer, C., Overseer, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.
 Stone, M. G., Supt., Arkwright Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Sorrells, J. A., Jr., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Sibley, W. A. L., Supt., Whitney Mfg. Co., Whitney, S. C.
 Sullivan, H. E., Overseer Weaving, Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.
 Sparks, S. A., Spinner, Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.
 Smith, A. B., Overseer Spinning, Inman Mill, Inman, S. C.

(Continued on Page 25)

Two Examples of Student Journalism

The article and poem appearing below were published in the current issue of *Contempo*, published at Chapel Hill, N. C. They are reprinted here as examples of the kind of material being used in the columns of that publication.—Editor.

Christ in Alabama

(By Langston Hughes, in *Contempo*, published by students of the University of North Carolina)

Christ is a Nigger,
Beaten and black—
O, bare your back.

Mary is His Mother—
Mammy of the South,
Silence your mouth.

God's His Father—
White Master above,
Grant us your love.

Most holy bastard
Of the bleeding mouth:
Nigger Christ
On the cross of the South.

Note.—See editorial page of this issue of the *Southern Textile Bulletin* for comment upon this article.

Southern Gentlemen, White Prostitutes, Mill-Owners, and Negroes

(By Langston Hughes, in *Contempo*, published by Students of the University of North Carolina.)

If the 9 Scottsboro boys die, the South ought to be ashamed of itself—but the 12 million Negroes in America ought to be more ashamed than the South. Maybe it's against the law to print the transcripts of trials from a State court. I don't know. If not, every Negro paper in this country ought to immediately publish the official records of the Scottsboro cases so that both whites and blacks might see at a glance to what absurd farces an Alabama court can descend. (Or should I say an American court?) . . . The 9 boys in Kilbee Prison are Americans. 12 million Negroes are Americans, too. (And many of them far too light in color to be called Negroes, except by liars.) The judge and the jury at Scottsboro, and the governor of Alabama, are Americans. Therefore, for the sake of American justice, (if there is any) and for the honor of Southern gentlemen, (if there ever were any) let the South rise up in press and pulpit, home and school, Senate Chambers and Rotary Clubs, and petition the freedom of the dumb young blacks—so indiscreet as to travel, unwittingly, on the same freight train with two white prostitutes . . . And, incidently, let the mill-owners of Huntsville begin to pay their women decent wages so they won't need to be prostitutes. And let the sensible citizens of Alabama (if there are any) supply schools for the black populace of their state, (and for the half-black, too—the mulatto children of the Southern gentlemen. [I reckon they're gentlemen.] so the Negroes won't be so dumb again . . . But back to the dark millions—black and half-black, brown

and yellow, with a gang of white fore-parents—like me. If these 12 million Negro Americans don't raise such a howl that the doors of Kilbee Prison shake until the 9 youngsters come out, (and I don't mean a polite howl, either) then let Dixie justice (blind and syphilitic as it may be) take its course, and let Alabama's Southern gentlemen amuse themselves burning 9 young black boys till they're dead in the State's electric chair. And let the mill-owners of Huntsville continue to pay women workers too little for them to afford the price of a train ticket to Chattanooga . . . Dear Lord, I never knew until now that white ladies (the same color as Southern gentlemen) travelled in freight trains . . . Did you, world? . . . And who ever heard of raping a prostitute?

Note.—See editorial page of this issue of *Southern Textile Bulletin* for comment upon this article.

14,210,301 Bales Ginned

Washington.—Counting round as half bales and excluding linters, there was a total of 14,210,310 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1931 prior to Nov. 14, according to figures made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. These ginnings compare with 11,962,827 bales in 1930, and 11,890,006 bales in 1929.

Ginnings by States and other details as announced by the Bureau follow:

United States *14,210,301; Alabama 1314,847; Arizona, 44,997; Arkansas, 1,354,459; California, 117,173; Florida, 41,869; Georgia, 1,285,886; Georgia, 1, s Florida, 41,869; Georgia, 1,285,886; Louisiana, 767,718; Mississippi, 1,401,914; Missouri, 183,747; New Mexico, 56,249; North Carolina, 682,486; Oklahoma, 990,641; South Carolina, 930,786; Tennessee, 453,796; Texas, 4,541,652; All other States, 6,715.

*Includes 7,307 bales of the crop of 1931 ginned prior to August 1, which was counted in the supply for the season of 1930-31, compared with 78,188 and 86,974 bales of the crops of 1930 and 1929.

OBITUARY

CHARLES W. COKER

Hartsville, S. C.—Charles W. Coker, one of the most prominent business men in this section died at his home here as a result of a heart attack. He was 53 years of age. He was president of the Sonoco Products Co., which for years has done a large business with textile mills.

He served as mayor of Hartsville in 1903 and again in 1917-18. From 1920 to 1928 he served as a member of the State Board of Public Welfare and from 1917 to 1925 was a member of the State Tax Commission. He was vice-chairman of the South Carolina Power Rate Investigating Committee created by the last regular General Assembly and was district chairman of the South Carolina Progress Association at the time of his death.

He served as State Senator in 1930 and was president of the Hartsville Chamber of Commerce from 1903 until his death.

His wide business connection included directorships in the North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, the Pioneer Life Insurance Company, and the Textile Paper Tube Company, London, England.

He is survived by his widow, two sons, and several brothers. One of the latter is David R. Coker who is a recognized authority on cotton breeding.

Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 9)

Member: 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ring.

Member: On 24's yarn?

Member: Yes sir, 24's.

Chairman: Will you please tell us what experience you have had with 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge warp spinning?

Mr. Nickols: Speaking of this 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge, I have never had any experience on anything except the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ gauge, but in my opinion as a spinner if we could get a frame wide enough so we could run without a separator that we would have better yarn and stronger yarn because we wouldn't have that beating against the separators. And I believe we would be able to run with a higher speed. Of course now, if you have got a gauge that is not wide enough, that you have got to put a real heavy traveler on there to pull the yarn down to keep it from lashing I don't believe you will get a stronger yarn, but with the gauge long enough and wide enough so you can give it plenty of the loom and have nothing beating or striking against it, why I believe you are obliged to get a stronger yarn.

Mr. Preston: In regard to various gauges, my experience and observation has been this: On a 4-inch gauge you can get the speed, but anything less than 4-inch I have never been able to get the speed that I could get where I had the separators. And on the 4-inch gauge I could get it and the breaking strength was better, the stretch was better.

I had a little experience with a 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and I could not get the speed there that I could get on the 4-inch or the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch with separators. So we put the separators on the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and we still got a better breaking strength, more stretch, the work ran better, and we could get better speed there than we could get on the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch separators. The wide the gauge is the more stretch you have and the better breaking strength you will have.

Mr. Wilbanks: About 1925 I was at the Joanna Mills and they had something like 15,000 spindles, with the old frames, and we bought 48 new frames 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch gauge and put them in. We started the frames off at 118 turns and they ran good, on new rings and new spindles and everything. We could never do better than 112 on the old frames.

Chairman: Is there any one present who has made a test on ends down per hour on the different gauges?

Mr. Connor: We made a test on 56's carded stock, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge ends down per thousand spindles, 31. On 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ gauge, ends down per thousand spindles per hour, 27. 1 3-16. This is carded stock.

SPEED OF FRONT ROLL

Mr. Hightower: I think that in talking about tests and production, we have lost out on one of the most important points, as to the speed of the spindles on front rolls. I think when you talk about gauges that it reverts back to speed. Gauges are made to control speed and speed is made to control gauges. You take a 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch gauge up to a certain speed and you can't increase the speed on account of conditions.

Mr. Chandler: Mr. Chairman, I didn't come here to do any talking, I want to listen to these other men, I want them to do the talking and let me listen in. Now, we have got on four 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch frames, we just recently put on 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, I mean put in 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, and of course I think it depends on the speed that you get on your front roll largely on the cotton that you move. We put this spinning after going from 15-16-inch to an 1-inch cotton from 120 up to 140, but we cut

back to 137, about 137. We could do that very successfully with the spindle speed of 9500. Now, on the old frames, of course, we were never able to do that. On the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch why with this 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton we get about 120 turns on the front roll, about the best that we have ever been able to get, with practically the same spindles.

Member: I would just like to know what is fair roll speed for 40's, 1 3-16-inch cotton, carded cotton?

Member: He ought to get 110 to 115 turns.

Chairman: The next question is:

MORE WARPERS AND LOWER SPEED

"The installation of high speed spooling and warping has thrown a large number of first-class warpers on the market, and the second-hand warpers can be bought as low as \$25.00 each; would it improve the weaving in the average mill which has the regular spooling and warping to purchase additional warpers at this low price, lower the speed on their present warpers to about forty yards per minute, instead of sixty, and let the warper hand have these additional warpers at the lower speed and same wages per week, thereby leaving the pound cost or warping the same?"

Mr. Lockman: I think it would improve it enough to make it pay to buy those warpers, because when you cut from 60 down to 40 yards a minute on the old warpers, you stop your end breakage, which takes knots out of the weaving, and the warper hand can run two more warpers easier than she could run two less with that speed. And, taking the whole thing into consideration, I think that it would, that they would soon pay their \$50.00 paid for the two extra warpers, where they needed it.

Member: We tried that, and we wouldn't tell any difference in the breaking, we couldn't tell any difference in the weaving, it ran just as good, and taking up less floor space, in fact it speeded the warpers up to take care of the night run. We couldn't tell that it hurt anything in the mill.

Member: I have tried that on a couple of warpers and I agree with this gentleman that I don't think the breaks were any better on a 40-yard speed than on a 55-yard. We ran the 55 on the old warpers and just as high as on the 40 as it was on the 55. But, whether it will increase weaving, why I don't know.

Member: Perhaps you can get too high as well as too low a speed. For instance, at some speed it will not break, but you get it too low a warp and won't they break, that is the question?

SPEED DEPENDS ON GOOD WORK

Mr. Barton: I find that all the bad work on warpers comes from the spoolers. If you start at the right place you can run most any speed you want to go and get by with it. We have a system of check up on our bad work and we do that. We don't let the spooler hand know which one we are checking on. We check in fact three or four every week and keep a record of it, and we have increased our production by doing that on warpers to where we can stop them all at the noon hour and then wait on them all through the day. We also check on the creel hands.

I find if you work back of those warpers you don't have any trouble with speed. I don't believe it affects it at all.

Member: What were your stops per hour?

Mr. Barton: The last test I made was around 21 stops in twelve hours. Now, that was a beam and a half, probably. I would say around 36,000 to 38,000 yards. We tested the hours and not just the beams run. Num-

ber of yarns was 30; about 60 yards per minute on the warpers.

John S. Lockman: I would also like to know what size spool you have?

Mr. Barton: Four by five.

John S. Lockman: I think Mr. Cobb asked the question, would it improve his weaving to buy two second-hand warpers at \$25.00 each, and cut his speed on his warpers.

Mr. Wofford: Will it improve his weaving, and that includes knots, kinks, drawbacks and everything else?

Member: It would not improve the weaving. The stops on the warper are governed by what you put in the warper creel. You can cut your speed on your warper and it's a long time between stops but it will stop as the defects come up. And it is not the slow speed, using the same yarns, under the same conditions, and those defects when they come up on high speed warpers, they are going to stop whether you are running at 60 or 40. If you are running at 40 why it will come up slower but it is coming just the same, and it will be slower about getting there, but the same knots and the same defects are going to be there. But as to that, 60 yards per minute will not have any extra breaks any more than the 40 yards per minute would have.

Member: Suppose the slasher man reports slack selvages, wouldn't the excess speed have something to do with that? I am speaking of the old type warper now?

Member: Not necessarily.

Member: That would have nothing to do with it. She should get her ends straight before she starts. The warper stops when the defects come up and a worker, if she is not overloaded, ought to be able to get the ends straight before she starts her warper up.

Marshall Dilling: Mr. Chairman, this is an interesting question and there seems to be quite a difference of opinion as to the speed. If speed is not an important element, why not run them up to 100 or 150 yards per minute? What do you want to run 60 if speed don't have anything to do with it? There is a limit. There may be a limit of 60 yards at some place and at some other place a limit of some other number of yards, but there is a limit as to what it should run. And if we could find something there, why all right; but there is a limit to it.

John S. Lockman: Any kind of machinery, if you speed it faster than it is supposed to run or faster than the thing that it is carrying through is supposed to go; you get that six-inch spool at such a speed, running faster than it is supposed to run, and when the warper stops that slack roll will not take up the slack, and you will have lots of kinks coming in. If it is a 4, or 4½, or 5-inch spool it is a different proposition altogether. All these things you have got to take into consideration. If you equip 30's yarn with a light weight spool you can get more speed out of it than you could with a heavier spool. So, all these things are to be considered.

Mr. Williams: I have four warpers, three of these are making 63 yards a minute and one 53; but I find the making 63 yards a minute and one 53; but I find the one that is making the 53 makes better work, less stops, less laps, and less kinks than on the ones making 60.

FAVORS MORE WARPERS

Mr. Edwards: The question was asked if more warpers would help the running of the work in the weave room. I believe that it will. I believe that more of the old style warpers will better the work in the weave room. But unless you make the yarn sufficiently strong before

(Continued on Page 16)

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This Belting is now in our Factory and will be reconditioned in every detail.

Every foot will be guaranteed to serve you satisfactorily or money refunded.

A tremendous saving is yours.

Greenville Belting Co.

Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 2218

PERSONAL NEWS

William L. Smith, of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been granted a patent on a knitting machine for knitting hose with a plain foot and a leg wholly or partly of ribbed fabric.

Miss Martha E. Dodson, sales promotion manager for Pacific Mills, said that manufacturers had told her that fully 75 per cent of the dresses sold in the South and Southwest during the coming season would be made of cotton meshes.

George Rhyne has resigned as manager of the Chattanooga branch of the Beveridge Re-needling Company, Chattanooga, Tenn. He will be succeeded by William Archibald, who has been with the main plant of the company for the past several years and who was formerly with the Blackstone Valley Comber Works in New Bedford, Mass.

L. P. Duncan, superintendent of the Inman Mills, Inman, S. C., who was recently injured in an automobile wreck in which Mrs. Duncan was killed, is improving and expects to leave the hospital in Spartanburg within a short time. Mr. Duncan, who was to have presided at the meeting of the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association last week, was remembered at the meeting and members present sent flowers to him.

John Reed, formerly selling agent for the Saco-Lowell Shops at Charlotte and Spartanburg has been transferred to the company's plant at Newton Upper Falls, Mass. The transfer is a promotion for Mr. Reed who has been appointed manager of the Newton Repair Sales Department. He is to assume his new duties at once.



Mr. Reed entered the employ of the Saco - Lowell Shops at the Southern headquarters of the company in 1921, beginning work under the late Rogers W. Davis and U. S. Washburn. He has many

friends in the Southern mills who regret to see him leave this section but who are gratified to know that his promotion comes as a result of the efficient service he has rendered the Saco-Lowell Shops for the last ten years.

Graham to Address Cotton Manufacturers

Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, will be the principal speaker at the winter meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina at Pinehurst on December 4th. The regular business session and a golf tournament will be other features of the convention.

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

Frank E. Keener

Frank E. Keener, district sales manager of the General Electric Sales Company, was born in Revier County, Tenn., on April 1, 1889. He now resides in Atlanta with his wife and six children.



FRANK E. KEENER
General Electric Sales Co.

He attended the high school at Knoxville, Tenn., and then secured his education in electricity through a correspondence school.

His first work was selling lighting fixtures and he was then for 18 years in electrical contracting, going all the way from electrician helper to manager.

He has been with the General Electric Vapor Lamp Company, formerly Cooper-Hewitt Company for five years and has become well and favorably known throughout the textile industry.

He is interested in fishing but never catches many. He is a football fan but usually picks the wrong team. He is a golf player who spends much time in the rough.

When it comes to electrical lighting, however, he is "there." He rates above par among lighting experts.

Oliver D. Landis

Oliver D. Landis, salesman for the Graton & Knight Co., with headquarters at Charlotte, was born at Mangum, N. C., on May 17, 1897.

He attended N. C. State College and then got a job representing the Coca-Cola Company in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana. He did well there despite the fact that it is not coca-cola territory.

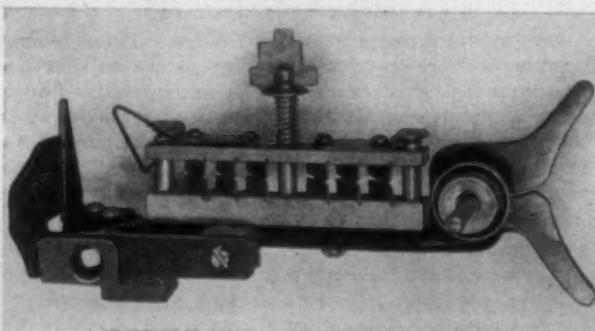


OLIVER D. LANDIS
Graton & Knight Co.

He left that position in order to do cotton classing for the N. C. Cotton Growers Co-operative Association.

He has now been with the Graton & Knight Co., of Worcester, Mass., manufacturers of high grade leather belting, for eight years, and by his energy and personality has made a host of friends throughout the

textile industry. Mr. Landis is married and has one child.



The New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner

You are looking at a picture of the "New and Improved Eclipse Yarn Cleaner." This small and sturdy device can be attached to most "Makes" of yarn winding machines. Its purpose is to remove "Trash" from cotton yarn which the carding process failed to remove. It cleans yarn cleaner than double carding and removes imperfections caused by bad spinning.

The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner is fast becoming standard equipment in many spinning plants. It automatically insures any spinning plant a "Finer and Better" product by making "Dirty and Trashy" yarn clean and "Clean" yarn cleaner.

Every spinner of SALE yarn should be equipped with "The Eclipse Yarn Cleaner."

On request our representative will call and give you complete information.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

YARN CLEANER

Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 13)

it goes to the warpers you have trouble. There is more breaking at high speed with the big spools, as that gentleman just said, than with the smaller spool. I make every kind of yarn from 13½ to 55 on the old style warpers, and we run anywhere from 30 yards a minute to 60 yards a minute. We don't have as small breakage as some others do but we get along fairly well.

Mr. Nichols: I believe with more warpers and the speed reduced, that you get better weaving. For the simple reason you have got a warper running ten or more warpers, she don't have time to look after the selvages, etc., as she does running on slower speed, because they have more time to go around and look after it and take care of it.

LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Chairman: The next question asks:

Can 30's yarn of good quality be made out of 7/8-inch cotton with long draft?

Member: No.

Chairman: Anything else?

Mr. Hammond: Mr. Chairman, I have 14 of the long draft spinning, 12 on warp and 2 on filling. I am not drafting as long, perhaps, as I could on the warper, I am using the same draft and spinning, about 15 and 15½ or a little better than that on four hank roving doubled. The rest of my spinning over double roving would make the same yarn number 30 a little better than 15.

Member: Is this just a plain frame?

Mr. Hammond: I have the majority of it on plain frames, I have 14 long draft.

Member: The regular frame where you are drafting 15 on it hasn't any attachment for long drafting?

Mr. Hammond: No, sir, just plain, but it gives a difference in the breaking strength, the regular long draft spinning gives me a little better breaking strength than I got plain and I get a little better running, less breaking than with the other. There is considerable amount more fly from the long draft, that is on my old spinning than on the regular long draft, since I have changed my draft from 11½ up to 15, I find that both the old spinning and the regular long draft gives a considerable amount more fly. But the long draft spinning does average about a pound better in breaking strength, that is on 30's yarns, one-inch staple, where running the same speed on each frame you get about 118 turns on the front row.

Mr. Nichols: What size roller are you running on the middle?

Mr. Hammond: The same roller.

Mr. Nichols: Unweighted and the same roller?

Mr. Hammond: Yes, sir.

Mr. Nichols: You haven't got any smaller rolls on the middle?

Mr. Hammond: No, sir. I might say we ran a test on that for something like a month on about 66 frames and we found the end breaking a little less. We tried wooden rolls and we lessened breakage, with breaking strength about the same and by keeping the weight off enables us to bring our rolls closer together. But we cut down the cockled yarn about 95 per cent by taking the weight off the middle roll and we have been running a little better than a year on that draft.

Marshall Dilling: I proved to my own satisfaction that what Mr. Hammond has done is possible, and very practicable, and very economical, but if you are going to run longer staple cotton, say 1½, you have got to be careful about that middle roll, and be sure your middle

roll is not too heavy for your longer cotton. And if you are going to run the long cotton, I think you should make some provision for that.

Mr. Hightower: I would like to ask the question I have in mind of the gentleman: With a set-up of that kind, would it reduce card room expenses and eliminate machinery?

Mr. Hammond: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crow: Mr. Chairman, all of our carding, not all of it but what I am speaking of, on long frame 1 3-16 cotton, we run, I have got about 75 frames running on a draft of 16 2-3, that is, with the old equipment. We are running in the middle roll what is known as the Richard Hinds roll, and we are getting very good results. We are spinning 40's and 50's and 62's. We have been running that now for about three months. I would say that we get more clearer waste, as Mr. Hammond has brought out, from our long drafting than from your original drafting. I can't see any perceptible change in the breaking strength, it is about the same. Our spinners run the same number of sides that they did before.

Mr. Hightower: I would like to ask the gentleman one more question: If you decided to increase your production in those spinning could you do it with that set-up, with the present layout; and then I might ask you another question, with this set-up have you been able to increase your production in the spinning?

Mr. Crow: Mr. Chairman, I have not increased the spindle speed and I don't expect to, and we didn't have that object in mind in going to long drafting. However, we have increased some on our 40's warp. I might say that we are running our 40's warp 114 on the front roll, old spinning, long draft.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman: We will not resume our discussion. Can 30's yarn of good quality be made out of 7/8-inch cotton with long draft?

Mr. Sibley: It always depends on who is judging the yarn. Now, we are making some 30's yarn out of 7/8 cotton, but I would prefer somebody else pass on the quality of it. There is lots of it being made and it is acceptable to the trade.

Chairman: In other words, Mr. Sibley, you think with the proper speeds you can make good 30's yarn, but it will not be as good as if it was out of 1-inch or 1 1-16-inch cotton?

Mr. Sibley: Yes, sir.

Mr. Nichols: I would like to ask Mr. Sibley what he is drafting on, on that 30's yarn, 7/8-inch?

Mr. Sibley: We are drafting 15.

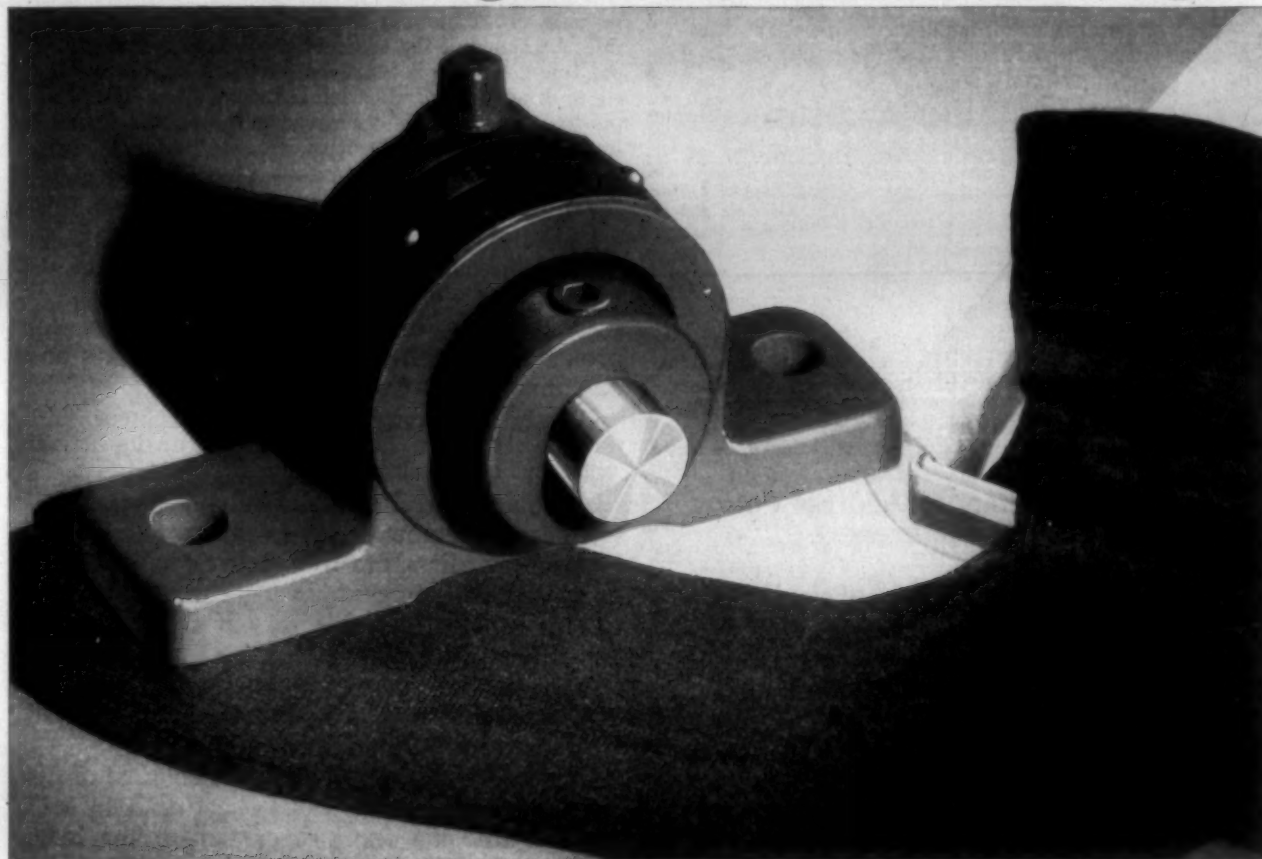
Chairman: Are you pretty well satisfied with what work you are doing drafting with that staple?

Mr. Sibley: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Anybody else anything to say on this 7/8-inch cotton? The Brandon Corporation has some frames running, the S. L. Roth long draft. These frames have been changed over from ordinary draft, they are also of the old Saco-Pettee model, and are running on 31½ warp yarn with a draft of 18.75 and a hank roving No. 365 double. This work is running good with 26.34 turns of twist per inch on 1½-inch cotton. In weighing this yarn I find eight bobbins on long draft weighs on an average of 31.37 and broke 61.58 with a speed on the cylinder of 12.60 per minute, spindle speed 96.65 per minute. The speed of front roller is 118. The size of ring is 1½, length of traverse 7-inch. I find eight bobbins on ordinary draft weighs 31.37 and broke 53.57 on the same

(Continued on Page 22)

Clean bearings... Clean stockings!



NO LOSS caused by oil drippage on goods in process of manufacture" . . . Mr. D. E. Sellers of the Sellers Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., rates this as one of the major economies effected by Fafnir Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks on looper tables—along with "considerable savings" in power and maintenance.

Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearings always run clean . . . grease is sealed in leak-proof, dirt-proof housings, and needs renewing no more

than once or twice a year. Fafnirs are cool-running, virtually free from friction. Deep races and large balls, fortified with tough alloy steel and hardened throughout, assure years of continuous service. And it's service without servicing—no adjustment is ever needed.

These benefits — together with an ease of mounting that equals the plain bearings—are influencing more and more mills to equip with Fafnir Transmission Equipment.

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BALL BEARINGS

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President Graham to Address Cotton Manufacturers

Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina will address the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina at Pinehurst, N. C., on December 4th.

We are very much pleased that the invitation was extended to him because it is well to hear both sides of every question and we hope that he will discuss certain situations with frankness.

It would be interesting to know whether or not he is now or ever has been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy.

We would also like to know how many members of the faculty of his institution are members of the League.

The letterhead of the League for Industrial Democracy carries the following:

Object—Education for a new social order based upon production for use and not for profit.

It is significant to us that it is the same plan upon which Soviet Russia is now operating.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina is composed of men who believe in "production for legitimate profit."

We do not say that President Graham has ever been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy and we hope that such is not the case.

We have been informed, however, that there is an active chapter at the University and also at N. C. State College.

Those who are members of an organization which is working for a new order based upon "production for use, but not for profit" can have little in common with those who are in the manufacturing business and are seeking to make a legitimate profit out of production.

Congressman Blanton of Texas is quoted in the Congressional Record as saying:

Connected with the communist American Civil Liberties Union by a system of interlocking committee memberships are a number of other organizations that play into the hands of the communists. Among them are the old Intercollegiate Socialist Society with its name changed to League for Industrial Democracy. This tries to poison the minds of college youths, sponsors college forums, the youth movement, etc.

Paul Blanshard, field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, says:

College radicalism grows in the Liberal Club, Round Tables, Students Forum or simply a chapter of the League (League for Industrial Democracy).

One means of preventing "production for profit" is through the fermenting of strikes and one annual report of the League says:

Directly and through autonomous committees which we have set up, we have co-operated with the Passaic strike and other industrial struggles.

Assuming that President Graham has not himself been a member of the League for Industrial Democracy alias Intercollegiate Socialist Society, it would be interesting to hear his justification of a group of professors in a State-owned and State-supported institution, working for the Russian system of "production for use, but not for profit" and using class rooms to instill such ideas into the minds of students.

Frank Graham usually has the courage of his convictions and we do not believe that he will evade a full and frank discussion of the issue which we are placing before him.

Our editor regrets that previous engagements will necessitate his being in New England at that time and will prevent his hearing the address of President Graham.

Bright Spots

Possibly cotton manufacturers will be willing to cease for a few moments their efforts to sell all the goods they can at below-cost prices, and look at some of the bright spots upon the horizon.

We note among them the following:

Manchester, England—The cotton industry appears to be enjoying a temporary boom, attributed in part to orders placed by domestic merchants in order to take advantage of low prices occasioned by the drop in the pound.

Lancashire's spinning mills have been running at approximately 75 per cent capacity for the past month, it was learned authoritatively, as compared with a low record of 42 per cent established in August.

* * *

Harrisburg, Pa.—Pennsylvania's anthracite industry is back on the million-dollar payroll basis, and business throughout the mining region is responding accordingly.

In Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Hazleton and the numerous smaller cities and boroughs, effects of the largest

wage payment in more than two years are evident. Merchants and bankers report increased activity, and there is a renewed confidence in the present and future of the industry.

* * *

Youngstown, Ohio.—With a far more cheerful feeling dominating the steel industry here, mill schedules for next week show slight improvements, presaging in the opinion of many a slow but steady recovery with better employment in the near future.

A Better Buy Than Cotton

Print cloths and many other lines of cotton goods are today a better buy than cotton.

Rather than buy a thousand bales of cotton it would be better for mills to buy a thousand bales of print cloths.

The print cloths will keep just as well as cotton, are almost as staple and are now based on 4-cent cotton.

Buying staple print cloths today is equivalent to buying cotton at 4 cents instead of 6 cents.

There is a minimum chance of loss on the print cloths and when an advance comes print cloths will advance much faster than cotton.

The mill which is selling print cloths ahead at present prices and buying cotton is managed by a mill man who is daily demonstrating his lack of brains and is devoid of business acumen.

Communist Paper at Chapel Hill

On page 11 of this issue we are reprinting two articles from *Contempo*, a newspaper published at Chapel Hill, N. C., by students of the University of North Carolina.

The author of these scurrilous and blasphemous articles is a negro named Langston Hughes and we notice in *Contempo* the following:

Langston Hughes, prominent poet and novelist, is soon to be the guest of the editors of *Contempo*.

In most places in the South any man who wrote such articles would be driven out, in fact, would be fortunate to escape bodily harm, but even though a negro writes such words about white girls he is to be welcomed at the University of North Carolina by certain students and probably by certain professors. Communism demands social equality with negroes and must have been well taught at Chapel Hill.

The editors of *Contempo* are Milton A. Abernathy and Anthony J. Buttitta. Milton A. Abernathy was at North Carolina State College last year and was a protege of ex-Professor Carl Taylor. He was a rabid advocate of communism and constantly a trouble maker. It was suggested to him that he seek other fields and last January he transferred to the University of North Carolina.

Early this year several white men accompanied by two white girls were beating their way from Huntsville to Chattanooga on a freight train. A group of negroes, also beating their way, came upon the group and after throwing the white men off the train criminally assaulted the girls.

The negroes were tried and convicted and were sentenced to the electric chair.

The communists and their associates having several years ago collected more than a million dollars for Sacco-Vanzetti and put most of the collections into their own pocket, sought to use this case as the means of securing funds and many scurrilous and false articles such as that written by the negro, Langston Hughes for *Contempo* have appeared.

Tom Jimison Wins Verdict

After a 19-day trial, it took a jury only a few minutes to render a verdict in favor of Tom Jimison of Charlotte, in a suit which was brought against him by the American Fund for Public Service, Inc.

The suit grew out of the employment of Tom Jimison in the defense of the murderers of Chief of Police Aderholt, during the communist troubles at Gastonia. After the trial Tom Jimison grabbed some of the bond money in order to obtain his legal fee and they tried to recover through suit.

We are not glad that Tom Jimison got paid for the aid he gave the communists but are exceedingly pleased that the backers of the communists lost.

Some years ago a bunch of grafters and parasites, got a foolish old man named Garland, of Garland "free love farm" fame to put a million dollars into a fund for the defense of communists and criminals and they have personally profited very handsomely thereby.

The communists are sent out to stir up trouble. The International Labor Defense uses the trouble as a medium for raising funds from sympathizers among the public.

The American Civil Liberties Union whose name should be the American Union for Criminal License defends those who are caught and the bonds and lawyers' fees, the fees usually being to members of the grafters' organization, come from the Garland Fund, now called the American Fund for Public Service.

It is a great system they have built up but when they tried to sneak out of paying their lawyer, Tom Jimison, he was too smart for them and the court gave him a decision.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Recent orders received by the Nebel Knitting Company and the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills, have resulted in full time schedules at both these plants.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—The production of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, which recently resumed operations, is to be sold through Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc., of New York.

TARBORO, N. C.—The Hart Cotton Mills and the Fountain Cotton Mills have announced that they are prepared to curtail print cloth production by 50 per cent. Whether or not this step will be taken is expected to demand upon similar action by other print cloth mills.

STONY POINT, N. C.—The Worth Spinning Mills, formerly the Watts Spinning Mills, which are now controlled by the Johnston interests, have resumed operations after having been closed since last March. The plant is on full day schedule.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The May Hosiery Company is installing 24 hosiery machines at the rate of one per week. This will bring the plant to 83 per cent capacity production. Additional machines to bring the mills to full capacity will be rapidly added.

LANCASTER, S. C.—The complete equipment of the spinning mill formerly operated by the L. H. Gilmer Company, at Shreveport, La., has been purchased by the Lancaster Cotton Mills, according to local reports. It is understood it will be used for replacement purposes. The equipment is modern.

FRANKFORT, KY.—The brickwork on the first story of the building that is being erected here for the Union Underwear Company which is to move here from Indianapolis, as soon as the building is ready, has been completed.

Contractors are rushing the work in an effort to complete the structure by January 1.

HICKORY, N. C.—Work started this week on a hosiery mill in Granite Falls that is expected to begin operation about January 1. W. E. Poovey and H. V. Bolick, of Granite Falls, are partners in the new concern.

The work is being supervised by Poovey and is being handled by J. A. Turnmyre, contractor of Granite Falls. The construction of the two story mill will cost approximately \$5,000 or \$6,000. The building will be 50 by 65 feet.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Sale of the Carolina Rayon plant here to the National Management Corporation, confirmed by a deed recorded Graham October 15, is not believed to mean prospect of immediate resumption of operations.

In the absence of any statement from A. M. Johnson, who owned the property, or other officials in his Chicago office, the deed indicates that what Mr. Johnson has done is merely to transfer his property to a holding company, the purpose of which has not been made public.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Donchester Shirt Company, which has been operating at Rutherfordton, N. C., to be moved here. It will occupy a portion of the building formerly used by the Charlotte Knitting Mills. It is owned by the Tanner interests and employs about 60 workers.

LYMAN, S. C.—Progress is being made on the addition of the Pacific Mills at Lyman, and work will be completed by February 1, mill officials announced today. Eight print machines are to be installed in the new building, which is now being erected by Gallivan Building Company of this city.

No further developments have occurred in the possible enlargement of the plant in addition to that now under way, it was said. Just whether or not any further addition will be made remains to be seen, officials today declining to make any statement as to possibility of further expansion after the present project is completed.

DALLAS, TEX.—The 300 workers in the Dallas Cotton Mills in South Dallas are working full time, which means day and night operation for the various shifts of workers, Walter Hogg, president, announced.

The Dallas Textile Mills at Love Field, employing 420 people, are also operating full time on a five-and-one-half-day-a-week basis, F. E. McCurdy, general manager, announced. This basis of operation, which is giving work to all regular employees of the mills, has been in effect for the last ninety days and this company hopes to continue it all winter.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. — Frank Miller, president of United Hosiery Mills Corporation, confirmed the report that the company would sell its own product direct to the trade, after December 1.

An office will be opened in New York on that date at 271 Church Street, where a number of hosiery concerns have taken space. Mr. Miller, who returned to Chattanooga after only a day's visit, said he was not prepared to state who his local representative will be. He expects to return here before the end of the month, at which time the announcement will be made.

United, one of the oldest established mills in the South, identified mainly with women's and children's seamless goods, had been selling its product through Amory, Browne & Co. here since its brands first became known through the country. Amory, Browne is replacing the line, as previously stated, with that of the Knoxville Knitting Mills on December 1. The latter had been through its own office.

LOUDON, TENN.—By unanimous vote of the board of directors of the Charles H. Bacon Co., it has been decided to locate the company's new full-fashioned silk hosiery mill in Loudon. Gordon Chandler, of Knoxville, the largest single stockholder outside of Colonel Bacon, and others were at the meeting.

Ground is to be broken at once on a lot owned by the company, adjoining the present seamless hosiery mill at Loudon. The building will be of brick, one-story high, of the sawtooth type. Several small buildings on the property are to be moved.

Equipment, now in Camden, N. J., must be moved by

"Your rings
have run
18 years
day and
night!"



Recently the superintendent of a large Southern mill pointed out to our salesman 26 frames of 1 3/4" rings which have been running day and night for 18 years on the same flange! Needless to add, the rings are DIAMOND FINISH. Traveler conditions were ideal of course. But whatever the conditions, DIAMOND FINISH Rings give exceptionally long service. Ten- and twelve-year records are not uncommon. We use every possible scientific aid to make our rings the best that money can buy—but we point to actual records of long life as the real "proof of the pudding!"

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DYBOL**

RAYON SIZE

MILL NEWS ITEMS

February 15. There will be 17 carloads, which includes 28 machines, 40 feet long. The New Jersey mill suspended operations sometime ago and the equipment was bought by Colonel Bacon on behalf of his company.

When the new mill is in operation about 130 persons will be employed and the output will be about 2,500 dozen pairs of silk hose a week. In Lenoir City, where Colonel Bacon has a mill, and in Loudon, citizens made offers to get the plant.

Spindle Activity Declines

The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during October at 85.1 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 88.1 per cent in September this year and 77.1 per cent in October last year.

Spinning spindles in place October 31, totalled 32,430,508 of which 25,188,112 were active at some time during the month with the average, on a single shift basis, being 27,606,305, compared with 32,586,880; 25,236,916 and 28,722,089 for September this year, and 33,966,916; 26,153,792; and 26,178,028 for October last year.

Active spindle hours for October totalled 6,594,525,142 or an average of 203 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,540,450(573 and 201 for September this year and 6,239,336,658 and 184 for October last year.

Spinners' Meeting at Spartanburg

(Continued from Page 16)

speed, ring and traverse. I find the strength is from five to ten points better on long draft than on the ordinary draft. Setting of rollers on long draft, steel rollers 1 3/4-inch, top rollers, front and middle 1 5/8-inch, back and middle 2-inch.

That is a paper sent in by T. C. Collins that he wanted read before the meeting.

Chairman: The next question is:

How fine numbers can be spun to advantage with cork rolls?

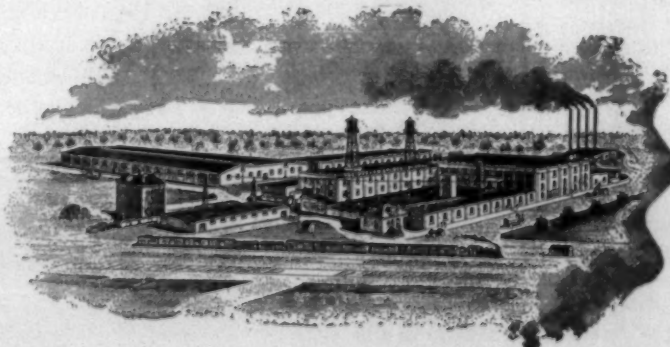
Mr. Dilling: I am spinning up to 90's combed yarn with cork on the front rolls. I didn't see any necessity of changing the middle or back rolls, but I did put it in the front and I find that my roller bill is just about one-third what it was, and I am getting, as far as I am able to tell, just as satisfactory results with the cork as I did with leather.

That the cork will grip better than the leather will. That is demonstrated by cork inserts that are used in pulleys and others places, it has a better grip than leather does, and it will pull and probably draft just a little bit better. And it may be necessary in some cases to increase your weight on your back rolls, that is, with the leather back rolls. Now, if you had a cork back roll I don't think that it would be necessary to have a cork back roll, as it would hold it just as well as the cork front roll.

But my experience is that the cork grips better and will pull stronger, pull it away from the other rolls a bit stronger than the leather roll will.

Another thing, your cork must be aged, you can't put it in under our experience freshly made and get the best results. The cork people will tell you that, I believe, that it needs to be aged.

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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Lockman: Do you run them oversize or regular size?

Mr. Dilling: We are using just slightly oversize. You buff it when you put it in and after a few months we usually find that they will run twice as long before it needs buffing as the life of a leather roll does. The life of our leather roll was four months, and we reckon the cork at eight months, and then rebuff it and run it eight months longer, rebuff it again and run it eight months longer, and if you still have stop enough left you can put it back again.

What system have you for checking up on kinks and long knots? (One overseer said that he selects enough spools from one hand each week to creel a warper, then by watching this warper and keeping a record of the number of kinks, he has something definite to go to the spooler hand with. The spooler hands do not know whose spools will be selected the following week, therefore this has a tendency to keep all spooler hands on the alert to make good work.)

Mr. Hill: We have cards printed and when we take off a warp it has the hand's name and the section man then changed and the date it comes off of there.

Mr. Connor: When we ran at night, we used the small tag that we put on the warper, and the warper hand that started the creel, started the warper up after the creel. We put his name on it and the date, and then just before changing time he put the number of warps that he ran on that particular machine. Then when the night hand took hold she finished the creel out and she put on there the date and the number of warps that she had run on this machine. Then when it went to the slasher, the slasher man knew the sie and he checked up on it that way. And they were turned over to the weaver and the weaver checked on them and brought them back to me. And we could tell who was making the bad work, whether it was the day or the night hand.

Mr. Nichols: We use a card that is put on every beam that goes to the slasher, with the hand's name, the date it was made, the number of yards that were run. This goes to the slasher room. It has a little string on it and it is tied to the end of this beam, and then in running off this beam if he finds any selvage or bad places or breaks, or anything that may come up in the warper on this beam in the slasher, why he stops this slasher off, takes these cards off and brings the card to the spooler room and shows the hand that made it, also the section man in the spooler room. This warper, this person is taken to the slasher room and he lets her see just what she has made down there. And I find that it is the best system in keeping down bad work. If there is anything in the world they hate it is to have to go to the slasher room and look at it.

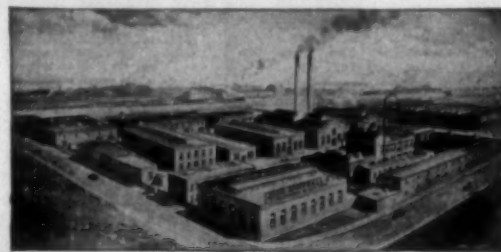
Chairman: The next question is:

Of the total stops on warping, what is a fair per cent of warper stops in ten hours caused by tangled spools, weak yarn, spools run out, and slip knots?

Chairman: Of the total stops on warping, what is a fair per cent of warper stops in ten hours caused by tangled spools, weak yarn, spools run out, and slip knots? Each one of those will carry a percentage of one hundred per cent, is that correct?

Mr. Cobb: Yes sir. One mill reports that the number of stops per warper on an average of 400 ends per beam, running sixty yards per minute, 30's yarn, is as follows:

Tangled spools	1282 divided into 425 is 33%
Weak yarn	1282 divided into 740 is 57%
Spools run out	1282 divided into 51 is 4%
Slip knots	1282 divided into 66 is 5%



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(This would total 100% if fractions were used).
Member: Mr. Chairman, is that the old warper system?

Mr. Cobb: Yes, sir, on the old warper system.

Mr. Nichols: I have something here, a report I made yesterday.

Chairman: Is that the old warper?

Mr. Nichols: Barber-Colman.

Chairman: All right.

Member: That wouldn't be a good comparison, would it?

Chairman: No, but you may give it.

Mr. Nichols: 20 beams in 10 hours, number of pounds 9256. Average stops per beam 13. Number of stops due to weak yarn 202, average of about 3 per cent. Stops due to bad knots, 42, 6-10 per cent. Number of stops due to angled cheese 18, 2-10 per cent. Number of stops due to run out cheese 1, 1-100 per cent. I took this down on yesterday's run.

Chairman: That is the per cent of spools that you ran?

Mr. Lockman: I have a report that I made out for 20 hours, instead of 10. I wanted to give a fair test of it.

Chairman: Is yours the old?

Mr. Lockman: Mine is the Barber-Colman. I have .87 per cent of weak threaded stops; .32 per cent of bad knots; .0096 per cent cut cheese; .0153 per cent of cheese run out; and .0638 tangled cheese. That was for 30's yarn, and that figures 99 per cent with a fraction, which if added up would make the 100 per cent. And that was on 18 beams of 332 ends per beam, which is a total of 5976 ends, and 648,000 yards. This was two days work, 20 hours. And the total per cent of stoppage was about 3 per cent of all the whole 648,000.

Chairman: In other words, can you give us how many stops you had

Mr. Lockman: I had 104 stops on these 18 beams in 20 hours. Which figures right around 3 per cent of all the ends in there, but this other I gave you was the percentage. Now, 87 per cent of that 3 per cent was weak thread.

Member: I have one I made up a few days ago on 28,320 yards. Average yarn 29.07, and average ends was 384.6. Yards per minute 60. Tangled spools averaged 14 per cent, weak yarn 76 per cent, spools run out 9 per cent, and slip knots 1 per cent, which gives an average of about two and one-half stops per hour warpage. That was made on a warper around 50 yards per minute.

Mr. Willis: I would like to ask one question. Those making different numbers of filling, do any of you use a system of marking the filling with chalk? Or how do you keep your filling numbers separate? Suppose you are running three numbers, A, B, and C, how do you keep that filling separate; do you do it by marking on the box or by color scheme or by the chalk system?

Member: I have worked where we had thirty different kinds and we kept each box of fillings separate, and the man makes up the fillings, each box, each loom has its own filling box, and we write with chalk on that. We can't write on our fillings with chalk because some of it won't come out in the finish. We can keep up with it that way.

Member: Mr. Chairman, if you are all finished with the questionnaire, I have recently learned that there is a new device that has come out for spraying oil on the cotton that is put on the finisher and you can use a half of one per cent very successfully, which is a great help. And I understand the superintendent is here in

that plant, and I think it might be of interest to learn a little about this. Mr. Chandler, I think of Gaffney, has a machine like that operating on the finisher.

Mr. Chandler: Mr. Hill talked to me about this proposition about a year ago, possibly a little longer than that, and told me his idea. This oil spraying is on the last finisher, I mean on the last beater of the finisher where you have two more beaters. In other words its the last beating process. The spraying is done with a small nozzle that goes right in on the sheet of cotton, just at the right place, and he claims that he is getting a hundred per cent oil, that is, oil on a hundred per cent of the fiber, and I really believe that the machine will do it. The big advantage that we have found in this machine is, that it puts the oil on after the cleaning is done, the majority of it, at least. And then the next advantage is, wet get a uniform spray. With this system of Mr. Hill's, we are putting through from seven to eight thousand pounds a day and we are using five gallons or more of oil. So you can readily see how much more oil we get on the cotton with this system.

Attendance at Spinners' Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

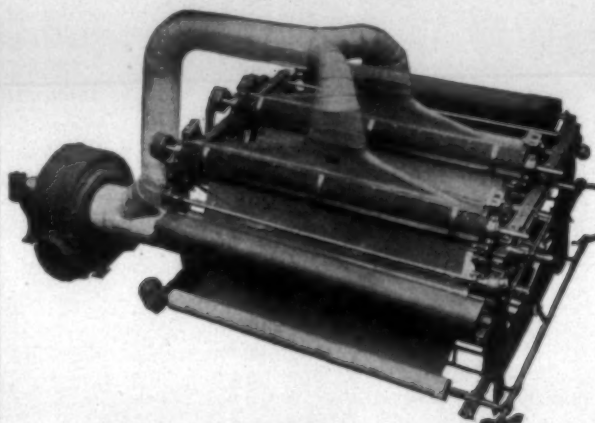
- Smith, W. E., Spinner, Easley Mill No. 2, Liberty, S. C.
 Storay, J. E., Section, Virginia Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.
 Smith, Howard L., Salesman, Draper Corp., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Shinn, W. E., Prof. Weaving, Clemson College, S. C.
 Thompson, V. W., Carder and Spinner, Virginia Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomasson, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thompson, L. L., Spinner, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Thomas, S. C., Moreland Sizing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Taylor, C. D., Sou. Agt., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Tramwell, E. S., Supt., Virginia Mfg. Co., Fork Shoals, S. C.
 Uhler, W. B., Borne Scrymser So., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Waldrop, W. C., Overseer Carding, Easley Mill No. 1, Easley, S. C.
 Woodham, B. G., Traveling Rep., Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.
 Whitmire, J. D., Carder, Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C.
 Wofford, L. E., Night Supt., Inman, S. C.
 Whitaker, C. C., Roller Coverer, Marion Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C.
 Worth, Stephen G., Official Reporter, Fayetteville, N. C.
 Worth, H. P., Selling Agt., Saco-Lowell Shops, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Waldrop, F. W., Overseer Spinning, Drayton Mill, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Wilson, Joe, Spinner, Chesnee Mills, Chesnee, S. C.
 Willis, H. H., Director, Clemson Textile Dept., Clemson College, S. C.
 Williams, J. E., Overseer Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Waits, W. K., Supt., Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood, S. C.
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Cotton and the Manufacturers

(Continued from Page 7)

ers. In the Gulf Southwest alone the people concerned with the cotton industry, those who obtain all or a part of their livelihood from that source, represent one-third or more of the total population.

In many farm families receipts from the cotton crop represent all the money available for purchases of clothing, household goods, groceries, farm supplies, and luxury items. A farmer's annual cotton income is the product of two variables—the size of his crop and the local price of cotton. The size of the crop may vary markedly from year to year, as affected by acreage planted, fertilizer applied, control of insect infestation, and climatic conditions. On the other hand, the price may vary considerably from year to year, and even from month to month, as affected by the various factors of supply and demand. In any single year there may be a large crop but a low price, resulting in comparatively low incomes, or there may be a small crop with a consequent high price and larger total income. The crop of a large part of the cotton area may be so damaged that its reduced size operates to raise the price of the whole crop, and those districts that have normal, or better, production will in consequence reap increased profits because of these higher prices.

In the recent Department of Commerce study of the cotton industry, estimates of the gross farm income from 3—Cotton and the manufacturers lint cotton, on a county basis, are presented for the whole Gulf Southwest for a period of six years. These data are arranged according to the cotton production districts described earlier in this article.

The farm income from lint cotton of the Mississippi delta area, for example, averaged over \$72,000,000 during the years 1923-24 to 1927-28, ranging between over \$52,000,000 in 1923-24 and a little under \$115,000,000 in 1925-26. The counties in this area with the highest incomes were Bolivar and Sunflower, the average for both these counties being over \$12,000,000.

In Texas district 2, the High Plains, the district average for the same period was something over \$36,000,000. The highest county average in this district was over \$4,000,000 for Lubbock County. And so on, for all the districts and counties in the area.

The above matters and many others of interest are discussed in more detail in this Department of Commerce bulletin which is entitled, "Cotton Production and Distribution in the Gulf Southwest, Domestic Commerce Series No. 49." It may be obtained from any office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. The price is 80 cents per copy.



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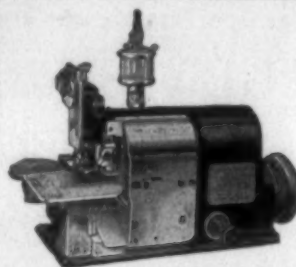
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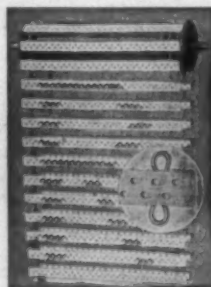
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were generally quiet last week, and most sales were for spot and nearby delivery. There was little interest in forward business and most buyers were reluctant to take goods that might be carried into inventory at the close of the year. Print cloths were weaker and showed a further decline of an eighth cent, but only a light volume of goods came out at the low prices. Sheetings were steady and were moderately active. In general trading in gray goods was dull because of the uncertainty over prices.

Buying of fine goods continued on a spotty basis, small quantities being taken here and there, with definite pressure still being exerted on prices in many styles. Mill men expressed some satisfaction, however, with the stock situation, for even though sales have been light, curtailment has been so general that the accumulation of goods has not been great. Resumption of anything like normal buying, it was said, would take up virtually all the stocks now being carried within two weeks, and would provide the basis for substantial price advances. Such a buying movement, however, does not seem, in the opinion of most, to be in the offing, for there has been no development to provide buyers with any incentive. Spring and summer goods must eventually be bought, on the other hand, and there is a strong feeling that after the turn of the year, converters must feel the influence of some buying from their customers, which should result almost immediately in gray goods buying, since converters as a whole, it is generally felt, have no large stocks of gray goods.

Business on wide cloths for mechanical purposes and on tire fabrics has been light, most of the latter being supplied to tire makers by mills owned by them. New lines of wash fabrics are appearing and a larger proportion than usual of woven fancies is included.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	2 11/16
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 9/16
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3 1/2
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	3 15/16
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 1/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 1/4
Brown sheetings, standard	5 5/8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	5
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9 1/2
Dress gingham	10 1/2-12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7 1/2

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The volume of yarn sales was lower last week but spinners held prices generally unchanged. Buyers were not trying so hard to find concessions and on the business handled full prices were paid. Consumers did show the influence of uncertainty over prices and were not inclined to buy except for their nearby needs. Contracts put through were the exception rather than the rule. The average sale was for smaller poundage than was the case during the previous week. Most spinners and dealers were inclined to disregard the fluctuations in cotton prices. Consumers were inclined to hold down purchases on account of the year end inventory.

The demand for underwear yarn has held up well and some very good orders have been handled in the past two weeks. Hosiery mills bought only in small lots. Weaving yarns were not very active and few large sales were reported.

Sales of weaving yarns have averaged smaller than 5,000 pounds each and there is talk that manufacturers are beginning to curtail purchases in anticipation of inventory taking.

For the first time in recent weeks a better interest in two-ply combed has been noted. Good volume sold in single combed, used by underwear trade, but little of two-ply.

Low prices for combed peeler should result in better volume. One of the largest knitters recently announced that he would switch to combed from carded yarns that had been used in several numbers, giving his customers a better quality at the old prices, while other quality concerns are apt to follow.

It appears there is an element among consuming manufacturers that reasons from the low prices prevailing for both raw cotton and yarns, and the admittedly narrow spread for conversion, that lower values are certainly not desirable and not a strong probability.

Yarn prices appear satisfactory to consumers since it is not price that is deterring them from operating, but a feeling of uncertainty as to when they may expect a part of the business that has been and still is accumulating while distributors are undecided.

Southern Single Warps		30s	20
10s	14	40s	27
12s	15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
16s	16	8s	14½
20s	16½	10s	15
26s	19½	12s	15½
30s	20	16s	16½
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		20s	17½
8s	14	Carpet Yarns	
10s	14½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
12s	15	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	
16s	16	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6-ply	
20s	16½	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
24s	18½	8s, 1-ply	
30s	20	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
36s	26	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	
40s	27	12s, 2-ply	
Southern Single Skeins		16s, 2-ply	
8s	13½	20s, 2-ply	
10s	14	26s, 2-ply	
12s	14½	30s, 2-ply	
14s	15	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	16½	8s	
20s	16½	10s	
24s	18½	12s	
26s	19½	16s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		18s	
8s	14	20s	
10s	14½	22s	
12s	15	24s	
14s	15½	26s	
16s	16	28s	
20s	16½	30s	
24s	18½		
26s	19½		

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AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

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British Textile Advance

The conflict between China and Japan in Manchuria has caused advance of the English textile industry. It has contributed much to providing jobs for 40,000 mill workers as well as to put 500,000 on full time instead of part time work. This is all due to the fact that the Chinese boycott has practically stopped importations of cotton into China from Japan. Hence there has been a revival in the Manchester textile district as well as a decrease in unemployment all over Great Britain.

It is reported that English cotton sales have jumped 100 per cent. Mills which were running at 40 per cent capacity in August and September are now operating at 75 per cent or better. No fewer than twenty mills, some of which have been closed for four years, are running again.

Chinese events, as well as two other factors, are contributing to the revival. When England went off the gold standard, it became a good place to buy. Then the purchasing power of silver has increased recently, with the result that China is better able to buy.

Markets for Cotton Goods

The United States has a genius for playing the bull in the china shop in its international relations. The Monroe doctrine, for instance, and more recently the Grundy tariff, the invention of which virtually abolished foreign trade. And there were Southern Democrats to applaud the bill's passage. There are some still to defend it. Southern cotton mills must be protected.

But protection can be a rather empty honor. Cotton mills must run if they are to mean anything and to run they must sell cotton goods.

South America offers the obvious market. It is in the United States back yard. Significant therefore are the figures on cotton textile imports by Argentina, reported in the Department of Commerce publication Commerce Reports.

Of the 35,964 metric tons of cotton piece goods bought by this Latin American country in 1929 only 7 per cent was produced by the textile mills of this country, while the United Kingdom supplied 37 per cent and Italy 32 per cent, with the remaining 34 per cent coming from Japan and various European countries.

And the next year witnessed a marked decline in cotton cloth, duck and tire fabrics exported from the United States. In 1929 the United States sold Argentine merchants 23,936,000 square yards of these materials valued at \$4,100,000. These figures dropped in 1930 to 16,275,000 yards, valued at \$2616,000. The first six months of this year show about the same ratio of decrease.

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Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Thomaston, Ga.—Three Large Mills and Bleachery—Very Attractive Villages

MARTHA MILLS

Only one disappointment—we missed seeing our friend Mr. Albert T. Matthews, vice-president and general manager of Martha Mills, Textile Division of B. F. Goodrich Co. Sorry to learn that his wife was ill in the hospital, making it necessary for him to be with her. We truly hope that she has fully recovered.

Miss Daisy Sinclair, nurse, took Uncle Hamp and me driving through the pretty village, and to see the wonderful home and beautiful estate of Mr. Matthews. The home crowns the loftiest hill anywhere around, and the rough and rugged scenery, huge rocks, tangled forests and rippling streams, have been converted into a fairyland of beauty that holds one's soul entranced.

A pretty lake, banked with gorgeous canna lillies, hybiscus, and other flowers, is simply teeming with fish as gentle as house cats. They would follow us in great droves as we walked around the lake, which is electrically lighted.

Another pond, in which water lillies and water ferns were growing profusely was among the attractions deep in the heart of the woods. Then there was a lovely waterfall—the whole making a picture to delight the soul of an artist.

On top of the hill near the house is a large swimming pool—as nice as in any Y. M. C. A. building, and electrically lighted under water. There are nice dressing rooms for both sexes, the whole place brilliantly lighted, and *actually* a telephone booth for the convenience of bathers. There are rock gardens and pretty nooks in every direction. Mr. Matthews is a great lover of beauty and is a born landscape gardener. A spot that most people would pronounce hopeless, holds great possibilities, for him. Working in harmony with Nature and with Nature's products, the results are nothing short of miraculous. Truly this estate will shortly become one of Georgia's most noted show places.

"Martha" was resting the day we were in Thomaston, but we saw Superintendent J. C. Edwards, whose wife was a Miss Goree, of Newberry, S. C.,—a little girl when we lived there. Mr. Edwards gave us a cordial welcome, and had Miss Sinclair and Mr. R. A. Butler (I believe was his name) to show us over that lovely mill.

O. E. Wilson is overseer carding; J. F. Wharton, overseer spinning; D. C. Anderson, overseer twisting; J. M. Davis, master mechanic; S. W. Hempstead, staff superintendent Bedau system; E. O. Linder, waste department.

We hope to visit Thomaston when the flowers are in prime and when Martha Mills are running full time. This plant is truly a credit to the owners and to the textile South.

There are 603 cards in one room; 320 long draft Saco-Lowell spinning frames; 8 units Barber-Colman spooling and warping.

The capacity of production is half a million pounds per week, of finished cord fabric. There are 13 pounds to a cone, and three cones to a package, wrapped ready for shipping.

The mill grounds are beautifully kept, with lots of shrubbery and flowers adding to the lovely scene. Uncle Hamp and I gathered some perriwinkle seed in front of the mill, and hope to have them "perriwinkling" in our own yard next summer—reminders of a very pleasant day.

PEERLESS COTTON MILLS

W. D. Massey, superintendent, was for many years an overseer in the "old" Thomaston Cotton Mill; and we were glad to see him at the superintendent's desk at this nice mill. It was due to his cordial co-operation that we scored 100 per cent in subscriptions among his overseers and almost as well with the second hands. We never forget nor fail to appreciate such hearty support—as almost every superintendent gives us. And if Mr. Clark could hear (as we do) the compliments on his courageous editorials, he would have a faint conception of how he is admired by all who read them. We often hear this:—

"I always read Dave Clark's editorials, then I turn to 'Aunt Becky's' department. Sorry we are not having a good mill story though; we need something like that to keep the romance of textiles before us so that we won't study too much about the tragedy."

C. O. Kinsler is day carder and spinner, and L. E. Emmett, night carder and spinner; A. M. Vaughn, slasher foreman; R. A. Burt is overseer weaving; Roy Salter, overseer cloth room; O. B. Beverly, master mechanic.

This mill runs full time, the product being sheets and pillow cases.

H. G. Hogan, second hand in warping and spooling; J. W. Cameron, and J. P. Faulkner, second hands in weaving; J. E. Sledge, Vera Millen, B. L. Garner, J. H. Davis, W. B. Lovett are fine loom fixers.

THOMASTON COTTON MILLS

Of all places, it does seem that there has been more improvement and more progress in and around Thomaston than at any place we've visited. The first time we visited here we were not very favorably impressed. It was raining and muddy,—no paved walks and everything bleak and dreary.

But things are different now, and Thomaston is a pretty, wide-awake town, and the mills and villages proudly in the front ranks of textile progress.

And such fine friendly people! Uncle Hamp and I received several invitations to dinner.

Was delighted to see a dear friend, Mrs. Marcus Jackson (formerly Mrs. Joan Williams of LaGrange, Ga.) She married a widower with several children, spoke of them tenderly, and with mother-love shining in her eyes, and begged me to visit her happy home.

We learned more about the Bedau system while at Thomaston Cotton Mill, than we ever knew before. If it is the same everywhere as here, there can certainly be no room for complaint. The tasks are not heavy, and the really efficient make extra in bonuses. For instance, 240 spools are a days work for a spooler, and some make as high as 320.

BIG CATFISH STEW

The overseers of all the Hightower mills from Griffin, Barnesville, the Peerless and Thomaston Cotton Mills,

were planning a big catfish stew at some place, and "Uncle Hamp" and I were urged to stay over and join them. But we have an idea that a woman would be a "wet blanket" at a party like that. We don't mean to say that a stag party everybody staggers, but when men go away off to some remote spot on the river, it's to get away from skirts.

N. L. Whitten, general superintendent, looks as young as he did 20 years ago, and is the same kind and courteous gentleman. R. J. Adams, is his assistant; G. A. Gatlin, carder; C. M. Bowden, spinner; J. T. Sharpe, weaver; D. A. Kent, overseer cloth room; H. C. Brown, master mechanic. And gee! F. J. Dawkins formerly of Loray Mill, Gastonia, is overseer of twisting, and he looks like a million dollars. Every one of the above are readers of the Southern Textile Bulletin, so are G. A. Barnes and J. R. Daniels, second hands in spinning.

Greensboro, N. C.

WALTER LEXIE DAVIS FINISHES 25 YEARS SERVICE WITH PROXIMITY MANUFACTURING CO.

Back yonder in the days when depressions were called panics and a day's work meant a real day's labor; nothing less; when Guilford county was beginning to convert some of her trails into paths and roads and her thoughts from the effects of the war to business and industry there came to Greensboro a family and in that family was a certain lad named Walter Lexie Davis.

It was on the next day that he began the service record with Proximity Manufacturing Company, of which he is justly proud. One might well exclaim "how time does fly" and "how he has changed," but much has happened in those 25 years; and, although Lexie looks different, does a lot that is different, and is in many ways different, yet no one can say that he is not in many respects the same as he was a quarter century back. In those days Lexie liked chit'lins and today Lexie is still strong for chit'lins, but the two outstanding characteristics of Lexie then and now are that he has ever been ambitious in a practical way and loyalty to all his work and his superiors is the dominant element of his mental make-up.

To be ambitious is to have a desire to push forward, to advance in position and gain accompanying advantages; but to be ambitious in a practical way calls for far more. It means self-study, patience, dogged determination and confidence. The fact that Lexie Davis was a sweeper with very little education at 11 and that he became assistant superintendent in one of the largest and best run mills in the South by the time he was 32, and that he has been a capable instructor and leader in the Proximity Night School for 12 years tells a graphic story of Lexie's ambition and accomplishments.

To use Lexie's own expression his education "has been gathered mostly from his jobs, night schools and correspondence courses." He has completed three correspondence courses and attended many night school classes. He has read extensively and has tried to keep himself informed about general topics as well as those that do and are apt to pertain to his work. The World's Almanac is one of his favorite reference books.

Lexie says that in the past 25 years that he has never been on any payroll other than Proximity's except for a short time during the World War when Uncle Sam borrowed him. He strongly intimates that he doesn't want to be on any other payroll not even Uncle Sam's, and he is already wondering whether he will have grey hair or no hair at all when he finishes out his second 25 years

service period. A few years back the guess would have been grey hair, but now baldness seems to be the best bet, although his head of hair is still intact.

Lexie started his mill career in the spinning room as a sweeper and a doffer. He has worked for two spinning room overseers, three spinning room second hands, one card room overseer and five card room second hands. He says they were all good and helpful to him and he considers them real friends.

Lexie was out of the mill on two occasions while attending school. He finished the seventh grade at Proximity School along with Hobart Southers, Draper Leonard, Bill Stoner. Later he went to Bessemer High School for a short time.

Lexie is for Proximity first, last and always. He is not only loyal to his job and his superiors but possesses such admiration for and has such confidence in the company's executives that the execution of their every request is his prime consideration. No one can do other than admire Lexie in the capacity of an employee. As an employer he is making a record few of his age make. He is ever looking to the future, and this article can be well closed with a statement made by Lexie to a friend a short time ago. "I feel like it is my solemn duty to give the employees and future keymen of the company the full benefit of the opportunities, training and experience the company has so bounteously given me."—*Textorian*.

Pomona, N. C.—Big Community Fair

Pomona Mills are running 55 hours per week, and part of the weave room at night.

One of our very best community fairs was held October 31, with a large crowd attending. Mrs. J. S. Cheek, welfare lady, was in charge, and she knows her business.

There were several booths, showing plain and fancy sewing, and wonderful embroidery. The girls, aged nine to twelve, had a very interesting booth of candy, cakes, cookies and biscuit.

But the loveliest part of the hall, was the flower garden. Pomona truly can boast of beautiful flowers. Then there were canned goods of every kind on exhibit.

The ladies of Pomona Baptist church served Brunswick stew and fried chicken to those who grew hungry looking at the display of canned fruits, etc.—benefit of their church.

The mill had a wonderful booth, displaying the products—lovely fancy goods. There were many prizes won by the people of Pomona.

The sixth grade boys and girls gave a splendid play at 7:30, followed with a helpful talk by Superintendent C. J. Ashmore, who is greatly loved by every one.

There are a lot of measles in the village but all the victims seem to be getting along fine.

J. R. Burke, overseer weaving, has been real sick with double pneumonia, but is getting along nicely now, and everyone is wishing for his speedy recovery. His wife had better keep an eye on him, for the ladies sure have been bringing him nice trays and pretty flowers, which he truly appreciates. Really, we think the kind attention and loving sympathy of his neighbors had a lot to do toward his recovery, and he is deeply grateful.

Gray Blue Eyes.

(My dear, I have been away down in Georgia the last three weeks—that's why your letter is late getting in print.—"Aunt Becky."

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Charlotte, N. C.

Federal Control Of Education

That proposition for creation of a Federal Department of Education at Washington simply means addition of one more superfluous organization to be supported by the tax-payers of the Nation, and The Observer stands in admiration of the position taken by Congressman Black, of New York, in vigorous opposition. He properly holds that education is the function of the States, and the Government, instead of taking new hold, should withdraw from some of its existing fields of activity, instead of enlarging them. She States have made great strides without Federal interference, and, left to their own resources and their more intimate knowledge of the State needs, might make still greater strides. Mr. Black is probably right when he ascribes this agitation to "a pedagogical lobby known as the National Education Association and by various bigoted organizations that would use it to prohibit private and religious schools." To be sure, it would be well to save our educational systems from the hands of people of that kind.—Charlotte Observer.

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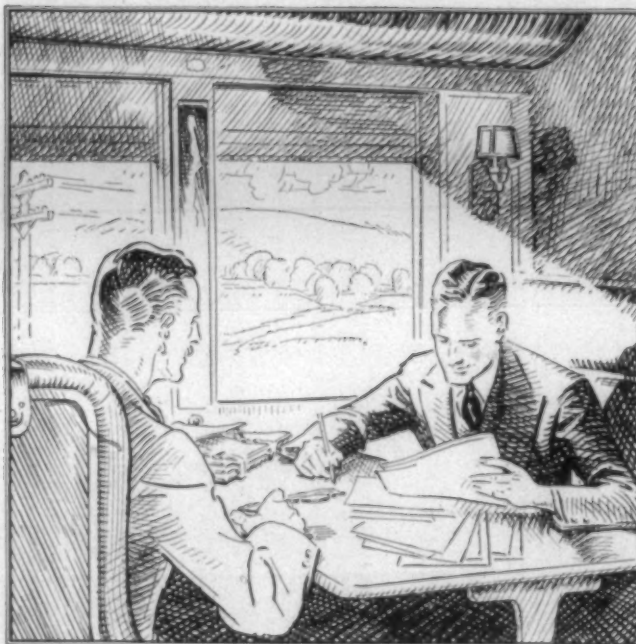
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